The Newmarket Courier.

G. M. BINNS, PROPRIETOR.] A Free Press; —— Religious Liberty; —— and Equal Rights to all men. [TERMS, $1:25 STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

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The Newmarket Courier,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

Thursday Morning,

BY G. M. BINNS,

AT HIS

GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE,

NEWMARKET, ONT.

TERMS:—$1.50 per annum. If paid strictly in advance, $1.25.

RATES FOR ADVERTISING:

Eight Cents per Line for the first insertion, and Two Cents per Line for each subsequent insertion.

Business Cards of Seventeen Lines and over Ten Lines, per annum..... $5:00

Business Cards of Ten Lines and under, per annum..... $4:00

☞ The number of lines to be reckoned by the space occupied, measured by a scale of solid brevier.

The following rates will be charged to merchants and others who advertise by the year, and *in no case will exceptions be made:*

One column	for Twelve months	$50
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"	for Three months	20
Half column	for Twelve months	$30
"	for Six months	20
"	for Three months	12
Quarter Column	for Twelve months	$20
"	for Six months	12
"	for Three months	8

(With the privilege of Four Alterations during the year.)

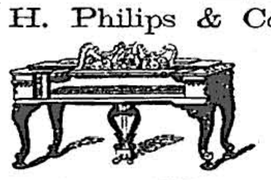
Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

All advertisements should reach the office on Wednesday, not later than 10 A.M.

☞ These terms in all cases will be strictly adhered to.☜

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. H. Philips & Co.,

Manufacturers and  *Dealers in*

PIANO-FORTES, CABINET ORGANS, and Melodeons

Main-St., north, Newmarket.

Pianos and Melodeons Tuned & Repaired

December, 1867. tf-1

ALFRED BOULTBEE,

Barrister, Attorney-at-Law,

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

CONVEYANCER, &c., &c.,

NEWMARKET, ONT.

SAMUEL ROADHOUSE,

CABINET MAKER,

UNDERTAKER, &c.,

MAIN-STREET, NEWMARKET.

A GOOD Assortment of Furniture always on hand.

Coffins Ready Made

AND FUNERALS FURNISHED,

WITH OR WITHOUT

HEARSE.

Dec. 1867. tf-1

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

HARNESS SHOP,

MAIN-STREET,

NEWMARKET.

SADDLES, HARNESS,

COLLARS, TRUNKS,

And every other Article in the Trade kept

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

OF THE BEST QUALITY,

☞At Reasonable Prices.☜

WM. WALLIS.

December, 1867. tf-1

ALEX. BUDGE,

BLACKSMITH,

LOT-ST.,

OPPOSITE MECHANICS' HALL,

NEWMARKET.

HORSE SHOEING, and all kinds of general work in his line executed with neatness and despatch,

ON REASONABLE TERMS.

Old Established Marble Shop.

OPPOSITE MILLARD'S BLOCK,

MAIN-STREET, NEWMARKET, ONT.

EDWARD B. DOAN

BEGS respectfully to notify the public, that he is amply prepared to manufacture

MARBLE AND FREE-STONE

MONUMENTS,

HEAD STONES,

Tomb Tables, Tablets, Posts, &c.,

OF THE BEST MATERIAL,

☞ At Prices to suit the Times.☜

A call solicited before you purchase elsewhere.

All Work Warranted. tf-1

NEWMARKET BREWERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS GREAT PLEASURE in notifying the public that he has Re-opened the Newmarket Brewery entirely on his own responsibility, and hopes by strict attention to business, and furnishing a first-class article at moderate prices, to merit a share of the public favor.

ALE, PORTER, AND VINEGAR

Constantly on hand. ☞ The highest price paid for BARLEY and other grains.

H. E. SIMPSON.

Newmarket, Dec. 17, 1867. 1-t

Dr. HACKETT.

RESIDENCE:

GARBUTT HILL, NEWMARKET.

Office Hours from 8 to 10, a.m.

Newmarket, Dec. 24, 1867. tf-1

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

ALSO:

BARGAINS in DRY GOODS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

WILLIAM ROE.

Newmarket, Dec. 31, 1867. 2-tf

Something all should Know.

H. R. LUNDY,

HAS REMOVED HIS

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY

One door south of Hodge's Tin Shop, Main Street, Newmarket, where he will be pleased to wait on all those who may favour him with a call.

OLD PICTURES COPIED WITH CARE

ALSO, THE LATEST NOVELTY,

THE PORCELAIN PICTURE.

*** Do not forget where you will find a pleasant Waiting Room. COME ONE, COME ALL.

H. R. LUNDY, *Artist.*

Newmarket, Jan. 29, 1868. 6-6m

H. PIPER & Co.,

81 YONGE STREET, first door above King Street, (SAMPLE ROOM UP-STAIRS.) Manufacturers of BABY

Carriages & Perambulators!

Refrigerators and Meat Safes, Filters and Water Coolers, Celebrated Archimidean Ventilator and Smoke Conductor, Tinware, &c. Wholesale Dealers in Tubs, Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Ropes, Wooden Ware,

JAPANNED TIN WARE,

Lamps, Chandeliers, Coal Oil, &c.

H. PIPER, - - - - - E. PIPER.

Toronto, June 3, 1868. 24-y

NOTICE.

IF you want anything in the

Stationery! Fancy Goods!

OR,

SMALL WARE LINE!

Or anything in the shape of

FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTING!

Don't forget that

G. M. BINNS, AT THE COURIER OFFICE,

Can furnish anything in his line of trade at the very Lowest Prices.

Newmarket, June 10, 1868. 25

QUEEN'S ELIPTIC

SEWING MACHINE,

NO HUMBUG.

Every Machine Warranted Perfect, or money refunded.

PRICE WITHOUT STAND - - - - $15.

WITH STAND - - - - - - - - - $23.

*** All orders by mail will meet with prompt attention.

THOS. ATKINSON,

Agent, Newmarket, Ont.

[CERTIFICATE.]

THOS. ATKINSON,

Agent of the Queen's Eliptic.

DEAR SIR,—The Sewing Machine I purchased from you is all that the manufacturers claim for it; and I take pleasure in recommending so worthy an article to the public; it is one of the most simple, durable, efficient, compact and cheap, Elastic Stitch Machines, that has come under my notice. Indeed, comparing the cost with what it will do, its makers may well claim it has no equal.

ROBT. B. JOY.

THOS. ATKINSON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER,

FOR THE COUNTY OF YORK,

☞ *And Agent for the above.* ☜

Newmarket, Jan. 13, 1868. 4-tf

ETNA FIRE

INSURANCE CO.,

OF DUBLIN.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - $2,500,000.

ANNUAL INCOME - - - $1,000,000.

T. W. GRIPPITH, ESQ., MANAGER FOR CANADA.

FEATURES: Bonuses given every three years if no losses. The Company does not advocate high premiums. Losses promptly paid without reference to Home Office.

THE NIAGARA DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO'Y.

OFFICE:

ST. PAUL ST. - - - ST. CATHARINES

ESTABLISHED BY CHARTER, 1836.

FARM RISKS:

1ST CLASS—Brick or Stone, $2.50 for insurance of $1,000 for one year.

2ND CLASS—Wood, $3 for insurance of $1,000 for one year.

President—JAS. TAYLOR, Esq, St. Catharines.

ÆTNA LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY!

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

HEAD OFFICE for Ontario, Whittemore Buildings, Toronto Street, Toronto.—JOHN GARVIN, General Agent.

R. CONNOR,

Agent for above Co's.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS .. .. .. AURORA.

February 12 1868. 8-1y

Poetry.

Home.

Home's not merely four square walls,
Though hung with pictures nicely glided;
Home is where affections calls,
Filled with shrines the heart hath builded.
Home! go watch the faithful dove,
Sailing 'neath the heaven above us;
Home is where there's one to love—
Home is where there's one to love us.

Home's not merely roof and room—
Home needs something to endear it;
Home is where the heart can bloom,
Where there's some kind lip to cheer it.
What is home with none to meet,—
None to welcome, none to greet us?
Home is sweet, and only sweet,
When there's one we love to meet us.

Wit and Humor.

☞ A "Light Employment"—Candle-making.

☞ Why is a lady's bonnet like a cupola? Because it covers the *belle* (bell).

☞ "Why, Tom, my dear fellow, how old you look!" "Daresay, Bob, for the fact is, I never was so old before in my life."

☞ Cure for mosquite bites—allow the sting to reman unrubbed, and in course of time the irritation will ceaseand the mark will disappear.

☞ An inventor announces a new kind of paper, which he claims to be waterproof. That would be the best paper for lining milk-pails and milk-cans with.

☞ An intelligent farmer, being asked if his horses were well matched, replied; "Yes, they are matched first rate: one of them is willing to do all the work, and the other is willing he should.

☞ A concelted young man asked a friend what apology he should make for not being one of the party the day before, to which he had a card of invitation.—"Oh, my dear friend," said the wit, "say nothing about it; you were never missed."

☞ The latest fashion for ladies is a new style of walking, appropriately described as the "kink in the back." It gives them somewhat the appearance of a dromedary trying to walk a slack rope, or a bobtail pup trying to walk a limber pole across water.

☞ A sailor was passing one of the Petit street auctioneers, a short time since, and stopped a moment to hear what was going on. "Going! one and sixpence—going! gone! It is yours, sir," handing the book to the sailor. "Mine, sir," exclaimed Jack, with a tone of unaffected surprise. "What is it?" "*Pocahontas.*" "No you don't *poke it on to us,*" replied the tar, and walked off.

☞ An Italian innkeeper confessed to a priest, who asked him if he ever greased the teeth of his guest's horses to prevent their eating, he replied that he had never done so. The next time he confessed that he had committed the act several times. "Why," said the priest, "you told me last time that you had never done it." "Holy father," replied the innkeeper, "I did not know the trick then."

☞ A lady parting from her husband a few days since on the cars at Albany, was overheard by the passengers to utter the following paragraph all in one breath: "Good-bye, Will; write to me every day, won't you? I'll expect a letter three times a week, any way. Take good care of my Sunday School class, for I'll want it when I come back. If Smith calls don't give her more than fifty cents, for we have to support our own church, you know. Don't forget to bring my silk dress and my other shoes. Come as soon as you can. Good-bye. Don't forget your cane, and let your moustache grow."

☞ The following lines may be found upon a tombstone in Connecticut:

Here lies cut down like unripe fruit,
The wife of Deacon Amos Shute;
She died of drinking too much coffee,
Anno Dominy eighteen forty.

In the same churchyard:

Here lies the wife of Roger Martin,
She was a good wife to Roger, thatartin,
The manner of her death was thus,
She was druv over by a bus.

☞ Corns are of two kinds; vegetable and animal. Vegetable corns grows in rows, and animal corns grows on toes. There are several kinds of corn; there is unicorn, capricorn, corn-dodgers, field-corn, and toe-corn, which is the corn that you feel most. It is said, I believe, that gophers like corn, but a person who has corns does not like to "go fur" if he can help it. Corns have kernels, and many colonels have corns. Vegetable corn grows on the ear, but animal corn grows on the feet, at the other end of the body. Another kind of corn is acorn; these grow on oaks, but there is no hoax about the corn. The acorn is corn with an infinite article; but the toe-corn is a very definite article indeed. Try it and see. Many a man when he has a corn, he wishes it was an acorn. Folks that have corns sometimes send for a doctor, and if the doctor himself is corned, he won't do as well as if he isn't. Doctors say that corns are produced by tight boots, or shoes, which is probably the reason why, when a man is tight, they say he is corned. If a farmer manages well he can get a good deal of corn on an acre; but I know a farmer that has one corn, that makes the biggest acher on his farm. The bigger the crop of vegetable corn a man rises the better he likes it; but the bigger the crop of animal corn he raises, the better he don't like it.

Steadfast.

As one entranced will sometimes gaze afar
Into the deep blue night,
At the sweet radiance of some special star
That shines supremely bright;

His look concentred—all the rest unreeked
Their glowing courses run;
Though by ten myriad gems the heavens are decked,
To him there is but one—

So I look up into a glorious face,
Into a calm, kind eye,
Radiant with queenly nobleness and grace,
Clear as a cloudless sky.

Not bright—as brooks that o'er the shallows roll,
But oh! so pure and deep
With fathomless serenity of soul—
Like ocean in a sleep.

There might be faces fifty times as fair,
Oh, dear-loved lady mine!
But though there were, I'd neither know nor care—
I'm blind to all but thine.

The Story Teller.

A Night of Terror.

Kaystone Farm was one of the oldest places that I believe could be found in all England—that is, of a habitable character, and of the same class, for, of course, I do not refer to the ancient castles and abbeys which yet may be seen in some of the counties; I mean in reference to farm houses alone.

It was low and long, of a not very tasteful but a solid architecture. The whole frontage was covered with ivy, roses, clematis and honeysuckle, which extended their beautiful dark and light green foliage, gemmed with myriads of sweet-scented blossoms, over the thatched roof, and clung lovingly, as it seemed, about the low stacks of quaint-looking chimneys that started up in the most peculiar but picturesque places; but especially did they lavish their affection upon the wooden bell-tower, hanging in so many graceful festoons around the heavy black alarum as to materially deaden its sound had it ever been required, which I am glad to say it never was.

Kaystone was situate in a maritime county, and was just far enough inland to be out of sight of the sea, but yet near enough to feel its cool, fresh breezes on the hot summer days, and the bleak north-east wind and sleet—even at times the salt spray—on winter nights, when it would shake the old bell and lattices with a sound that added comfort within.

Here it was that I and my two sisters had been brought up, and here it was, when our father and mother paid a visit to some relatives in London—which they did annually—that dear, good, kind Aunt Martha used to come and stay "to take care," as she said, "of us young things left all alone." We had about half a dozen servants in the old rambling farm house.

These times were always a source of great delight to us girls, for it fell about that sweet autumn season when the shortening days yet admit of pleasant walks amongst rustling leaves and fresh breezes, and the long twilights are rendered charming beyond description by necessary fires, the red glow from which, as it casts strange shadows on the walls, gives rise to pleasant dreamy thoughts. It was this hour, when we could only see each other's faces by the firelight, and the old room put took of quite a Rembrandtish appearance, before the lamps were lighted, that we sat and listened to the soft murmur of her low, clear, musical voice telling us incidents in her past life, or tales she had read.

It was during one of these periods of our parents' absence that one evening, as usual, we were clustered about Aunt Martha with no other light save that from a red glowing fire, which threw gigantic shadows of us all upon the walls, giving a most ghostly appearance to the room. A sudden pause in the conversation had occurred, and we were seated, our eyes on the burning coals, and our minds occupied with our own thoughts, when Aunt Martha, breaking the silence, said:

"My dears, do you not think we had better have in the lamp?"

"Oh no! not yet!" I cried. "I love the firelight, especially if you will tell us something."

"Aunt Martha, how is it that your hair is so grey, though you are only a few years older than mamma and hers is black?"

"Why is it Lucie? Surely you have heard the reason?"

"No, indeed—not one of us," I answered for all. "Was there any reason for its becoming so? I thought it came naturally."

"Not quite, Gertrude. But as you are unacquainted with the cause, suppose I make it the subject of my story to-night?"

"Oh yes, yes!" we chorused, edging our tools closer, while the lines in the "Prisoner of Chillon" occurred to my mind, for though living in a farmhouse, we were none the less well read than London girls—perhaps in some case far better.

Lucie, as was her custom, took her seat at Aunt Martha's feet, and looking up into the kindly face with her large, thoughtful blue eyes, while Aunt Martha would gently smooth her favourite's rich golden locks. Their position seldom varied during the story telling: it did not this evening, and Aunt Martha began:

"My dears, you are, of course, aware that your Uncle Herbert resided in Ireland before he settled in the South of France. It was about thirty years ago that he had a small estate left to him in Ireland by a distant relation on his wife's side; and not being at that time very well off, with the prospect of a family speedily growing about him, he determined, instead of letting it, to live on it himself, as it was situate in a very fertile part of the county of Limerick, and promised to an energetic man such as Herbert a quick and remunerative return for any labour he might spend upon it.

"Ireland was in a rather unsettled state at the time; but my brother, resolving to keep himself quiet, and not interfere with others if they did not interfere with him, did not let this deter him, but directly all arrangements were concluded started with his wife and child for Dunmeath.

"But Herbert was new to landlordism in Ireland, and speedily found, despite his resolves, it was no easy thing to keep on friendly terms with some of the tenants who, when unable to pay the small rents of their cabins and patch of ground, immediately took a bitter and deadly animosity to the landlord who had the impertinence to ask for the same, and considered such a request as an open declaration of war.

"Herbert, however, got on very well considering—at least, he fancied so, and begged me to pay them a visit and see. It was about a year after they had been there that I did so, and found Herbert and his wife delighted with their home, which was in a country beautiful beyond description, and especially with the bright prospects it promised in the future, while the children—for there were two now—were patterns of health and chubbiness.

"It was a few days after my arrival that, requiring a book from the study, I went in, and found my brother in conversation with a small landowner—so small that he was little above the mud cabin and 'darlint' pig proprietors.

"Fearing I was intruding I hurried to get what I wanted and to leave, but while doing so I heard Herbert say:

"'Well, McQuin, the Limerick tenantry seem more belligerent to their landlords than ever, I think.'

"'Thrue, sir—they do, sir—they do; the boys is a throublesome lot, and theer's always a set of idle, discontinted people to help 'em an' urge thim on to theer own disthruction. Did yez' niver fear for yesilf, sir?'

"'I?' answered Herbert, with a laugh, turning some papers over which lay before him. 'No indeed; we get on well enough together.'

"'P'r'aps yez don't press 'em hard?' said McQuin.'

"'Do I not! I began by not doing so, till I found the rascals only took advantage of my leniency; and because I accepted but half the rent in payment the first quarter, taking pity on their tales of distress, I found the amount less the next, and the following none at all, so lately I have tried to bring them to their senses by being particularly hard on them.'

"'Mind yez not too hard, for you ain't an Irishman, and they think they have no call to respect yez, sir. They're a quare lot.'

"I turned as he spoke to leave the room, and felt rather surprised at the strange expression of his face and the look he cast at Herbert, but took little heed of it then, though I had cause enough to recall it to mind afterwards.

"I had forgotten the occurrence entirely by the time my brother joined us at luncheon, and began urging me to accompany them to a dinner party they were going to that evening, but to which, owing to my arrival in Ireland not being known, I had not been asked.

"'Well, Martha, I think you very wrong not to go,' he said. 'Do not you agree with me, Laura? The Bouchiers, I know, would have included you had they known you were here; and if you will come with us I am sure you will be made welcome.'

"'No, Herbert, I really would rather not accompany you,' I answered. 'First, because I would sooner take care of baby at home, as little Claude is to go with you to play with Mrs. Bouchier's children; and secondly, because, as you are well aware, some people arrange the quantity of their guests according to the size of their tables, in which case I should certainly be *de trop.*'

"So, notwithstanding Herbert and Laura's persuasions, I remained firm, and saw them start in their little carriage, with the only man-servant my brother kept in the house, who was to remain at the Bouchiers to bring them back again at night.

"As I was alone, I made the luncheon I had taken serve for my dinner, and ordered an early tea.

"It was after the latter meal, while I was sitting in the drawing-room with little Ethel on my knee, that Mary—the pretty, dark-haired, blue-eyed servant girl—came and asked if I could spare her for a few moments so that she might run down to her mother's cabin to see how she was. I knew her mother was ill, so readily gave my consent.

"'And yez won't mind the baing alone, my lady?' said the girl.

"'Alone?' I answered with a laugh. 'No indeed, Mary! I am town-bred; and we Londoners are not very timid.'

"'Thin thank yez kindly, my lady,' she replied, with a curtsey, and disappeared.

"When she had left I blew out the candles, and sat in the firelight, as we are doing now, with the child upon my knee, thinking of many things, such as a young girl—for I was not much more—might think of; and, gazing upon the glowing peat, I began tracing, after an old habit, faces and entire stories in them.

"I had been so engaged for about half an hour, when the heavy tread of a man springing up the stairs made me start from my chair in some little terror, for I remembered the girl must have left the door unlatched, and that I was alone in the house. Before I could move, however, from the place where I stood, the door was thrown open, and Phelim, Mary's brother—whom my brother occasionally employed—rushed in, his kind Milesian face quite white and scared.

"'Och, Miss Stanhope,' he cried, 'fly—fly, for the boys is comin'!'

"Phelim, what do you mean?' I exclaimed. 'Where is Mary?'

"'I mane, Miss,' he cried standing all terror-struck before me, 'that *they* are comin'—the masther's tinantry and a lot more of the miserable people, who, have nothin' else to do, is ready to make or jine in anyone's quarrels. It's Mary sint me, Miss. They are comin' to ransack the house and murther the masther, if they can find him!'

"I stood transfixed at the words I heard. I do not lack courage, but I could not move—it was so unexpected, so sudden. All the horrors I had read, heard, and scarcely believed as perpetrated in Ireland came rushing with painful distinctness to my brain, and I remained white and trembling, clasping the child to my bosom, and gazing into Phelim's pale, terrified face. But not for long did I remain so; I was speedily recalled to my senses by a low whine of terror from my companion, who suddenly bending his head forward, exclaimed:

"'Oh, it's too late—it's too late: the boys are here!'

"This caused me to listen attentively; and as I became conscious of the dulled, softened tread of many men at the back of the house, I was also made aware that Phelim had jumped on to the cill of the open window, from thence into the branches of a tree that grew near, and, disappearing, had left me alone in the house. Had I had time to reflect upon the dangers of my position, the thought might have paralysed both mind and limbs; but all had been so sudden, was so present, that my energies seemed to rise to the occasion.

"I know it was impossible to save myself as Phelim had done, even if I had not had the child in my arms, and I already heard the stealthy tread of men entering the passage below.

"My first idea was to get as far from them as I could, so, taking off my slippers, I sped softly upstairs. In each room I glanced; but with the quick perception of imminent danger, saw in a second there was no safety for me there. I rushed with beating heart up the last story, and here, the first room I looked into, my eyes rested on a high maple-wood wardrobe, fixed against the wall.

"No sailor saw a beacon light in the hour of peril more joyfully than I did this piece of furniture, for it was my only hope. Placing one chair on another, I mounted on them with difficulty, for I still held Ethel in my arms, and placed the poor little thing, whom I had wrapped in a thick shawl, on the top; then, descending, removed one chair, not to create suspicion, and standing on the other, managed to draw myself up to the top of the wardrobe. Once I feared the high cornice round it would give way, but it did not, and I afterwards thanked it as a help to my concealment, for here I laid, the child clasped in my arms, during one of the longest half-hours in my life.

"All this while I had heard the stealthy tread of the men entering the house by the back entrance, and going from room to room. Suddenly, on finding each apartment deserted, they became aware, I suppose, that their intended victim, my brother, had escaped them, for a yell, a cry, a mingling of the two, a howl of mad, fierce, ungovernable passion, arose from at least a dozen throats; and casting all precaution aside, I heard them rush, shouting and swearing, from room to room, tearing down the draperies and destroying furniture in their angry, fruitless search.

"Then there was a lull, then a shout; the cellar was broken open, and they were adding to their evil passions by unrestrained libations of the fierce, ardent spirit. Then after awhile their savage shouts grew louder, and they renewed their search.

"They had reached the second floor, and each sound of the demolition of Herbert's property came acutely to my ear, while I turned sick and faint at the thought of what my fate would be were I discovered, and what pity I could expect at the hands of such men.

"I began wildly and incoherently to pray; but my attention was too occupied by every sound below for my prayers, save in thought, to have much sense in their utterance; in fact, I could but articulate such short sentences—which I need not tell you came direct from my heart—as: 'Oh Heaven, protect me! Oh Heaven, help me!'

"But these words were chilled on my lips by the sound of the men ascending to the room where I was. The next instant the apartment seemed full of them. The upper part of their faces was covered with crape, and only the mouth left seen. To tear down the curtains, to pull off the bed and rip it open, after stabbing it through with the weapons they carried—such as knives, pitchforks, and one or two old bayonets—was the work of an instant. Soon—in less time than it takes to tell—there was not an inch of the room, save where I was, that had not been ransacked and searched. The drawers of the wardrobe even were thrown with their contents on to the floor, and I trembled as I thought what would be their next movement. The suspense was so agonizing that I felt I must scream, or do something for relief; but my ideas were speedily diverted to a fresh channel of dread. Suppose the child should awake and cry? My heart beat so at this new trouble that but for the noise they made I believe the men would have heard it. Large drops of cold perspiration ran down my face, and I wrapped and wrapped the shawl closer about little Ethel, the dread of her making our presence known to the half-intoxicated men below prevented me thinking that I might be suffocating her.

"Having done this, I once more turned my eyes to a small crack in the cornice, through which I could see all that passed. Oh, horror! my time had come. Approaching the wardrobe, with a chair in his hand, was one of the men. I guessed his intent; he was going to see if any one were concealed on the top. Breathlessly I watched him place the chair, get on it, and then saw his hand about to catch the cornice, when, with a crash, he fell heavily back on to the ground. The chair, broken in the search, had given way beneath him.

"Diverted by their companion's mishap, the others burst into a roar of laughter, which quickly brought the fallen man to his feet, and the next moment, with an epithet and a drawn knife, he had flown at the throat of the man nearest him. I turned away deadly sick, feeling that blood was about to flow, and so undoubtedly it would have done had not one of their party just then rushed in with the intelligence that one of them had just learned that Herbert was at Mr. Bouchier's, and would soon be returning.

"'Thin,' said one, who appeared the leader, 'sind one or two of the boys on to th' road; sind thim as has a gun, that they may shoot him down, the wretched, miserly sinner!'

"To my horror, two instantly offered themselves for this service, mentioning as a reason why they should go and no others, their possession of a 'thru Irish gun,' which 'niver had missed fire yet when aimed at a thaving landlord or a rascally process-server.'

"My blood ran cold through my veins, and the pulsation of my heart ceased as I listened to this new terror on this awful night. My brother and his young wife would yet fall victims to these men, and I could not move a hand to save them. But my attention, which for a moment had wandered away from my own danger, was suddenly and painfully recalled. I felt the child move in my arms as if about to awake. I pressed her closer to me, and looked down at the rough—I had almost said uncivilized—faces below. They appeared about to renew their search, when a cry arose from those downstairs that made my heart leap for joy.

"'The sodgers—the sodgers are comin'! Tim Marooney's seen 'em!'

"'Niver mind,' said the leader, answering the inquiring looks—I fancied of fear—turned upon him by the others. 'Faith, they shall have a warm reception; for if we can't desthroy the masther, we'll not lave a roof of his own to cover him. Come, boys, we'll sit fire to the ould place!'

"The proposition was received with a howl of exultation, and in an instant the room was cleared as they rushed downstairs to fulfil their terrible purpose. Listening till their footsteps were some little way off, I arose, paralyzed with fear.

"'Oh, Heaven!' I murmured, 'they will set fire to the house, and I shall be burnt alive!'

"The stillness, however, after the noise and frightful language I had been compelled to listen to, seemed to clear my confused brain and allow of its resuming its power of reasoning, and I was not long in deciding what to do. With some difficulty I managed to descend from my hiding-place by the aid of the supports for the drawers—which latter were still piled in the centre of the room—and then softly stole downstairs listning at every step. All seemed quite and dark, save at the back of the house, where there was the murmur of low voices, interrupted frequently by some drunken speech and the occasional flash of a light. They were setting fire to the house already, but—thank Heaven!—it had drawn all the men from the front, which had been thus left deserted. I felt so assured of this, that, without a moment's hesitation, I hurried across the dark dining-room, softly opened one of the windows, sprung on to the lawn, and flew towards the road with one idea occupying every thought—that of warning my brother of his danger.

"But before I had run a dozen yards from the house, a fierce howl, such as had chilled my blood once previously that night, told me that I was seen, and a glance over my shoulder showed I was also pursued.

"Since that awful time I have never, in recalling it, ceased to thank Heaven for the strength and presence of mind which I then possessed. In an instant my course was taken; I knew to continue on the open road would be fatal to me; so, quickly swerving to the right, I almost flew to an extensive copse, which was within a few yards of where I was. Here, heedless of the brambles that tore my face and lacerated my hands and feet, I forced my way through the bushes, and when in the densest part I crouched down on the wet, marshy ground, and fervently prayed Heaven to prevent my hiding place being discovered.

"Scarcely had I done so than, like fiends—for the fire from the now rapidly-burning house cast a red glare on their heated and intoxicated features—the men rushed in, as it seemed, from all parts, piercing the bushes in every direction, except, for some time, where I was; but finally they worked their way to that spot—and soon the bright gleam of a bayonet fastened to a pole was thrust through the bush that concealed me, coming within an inch of my face. How it was I did not shriek, so overstrained had my nerves been, I cannot tell; but instead, drawing back as far and as quickly as I could, I clenched my teeth, and with closed eyes, awaited for, perhaps, a less fortunate thrust.

"It came; I heard the bushes break as they gave way before the great force with which the weapon was sent, and the next moment a deadly sickness came over me as I felt the bright steel pierce my dress and penetrate my leg—yes" repeated Aunt Martha, as we shuddered with horror, "penetrate my leg! And oh! the agony, though momentary, it occasioned when the man, too intoxicated perhaps to notice the resistance it had received, drew it fiercely out again! I knew the blow was to be repeated, and felt I could no longer keep quiet—that the agony which I felt must eventually betray me.

"Almost mad with excitement and ter-

(Concluded on fourth page.)

European News.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The following is received from Madrid:—Jose De La Concha is at the head of the Government at the Capital, and Manuel De La Concha in command of an army in the field have pronounced for the revolution. The people of Madrid and the army garrisoning the city have followed their example. A statute of the Queen had been dragged through the streets of Madrid by the rebels. Pavia of the royal army who had been marshalling his forces for several days has been utterly defeated by the insurgents in the Province of Cindad Real; his army is dispersed, and himself a fugitive. Marshal Serrano, of the rebel army, is marching on the capital unopposed. Gen. Pavia has arrived; he was badly wounded in his battle with the revolutionary forces. The Royal Arms have been removed from the public buildings throughout the city by the soldiers. The citizens everywhere fraternize with the army. The buildings in several quarters of the city are illuminated.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Madrid is quiet. No measures have yet been taken looking to the future of the country beyond denouncing the plan for a republic, nor will there be until the arrival at the capital of Gens. Prim and Serrano. The battle between Pavia and Serrano occurred at Alcala, near Cordova, and was very short; there were but few losses. The ancient rights of the House of Savoy to the throne of Spain are beginning to be discussed, and the Duke of Aosta, the second son of King Victor Emmanuel, is talked of as an available candidate.

A passenger train on the London and North-western Railway ran off the track to-day near Rugby. Four persons were killed and several are reported severely injured. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—*La France* to-day discusses the prospects of Spain, and predicts that the present revolution there will be followed by a violent civil war.

The *Moniteur* of this morning gives the following account of the late movements of the Spanish court: Her Majesty the Queen of Spain and the members of the royal family who were with her at San Sebastian, crossed the French frontier on the 30th ult. They immediately proceeded to Blarritz, where the Queen had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie. After a brief delay the Queen and family left Blarritz for the castle of Pau, which has been assigned to her most Catholic majesty as a residence during her sojourn in France.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—The Provisional Junta has issued a proclamation calling out the national militia.

MADRID, Oct. 1, p.m.—The Marquis of Novaliskez died in this city this morning of his wounds. Gen. Calonge, while preparing to fly to France, was arrested and handed over to the Revolutionary Junta at Burgos. The city of Madrid is perfectly quiet. Gens. Prim and Serrano have not yet arrived here.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The Bourse is buoyant and rentes are rising.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, Oct. 1.—While the Viceroy of Egypt was visiting an illumination in a narrow street in Cairo, an attempt was made to assassinate him by dropping a steel ball armed with sharp barbs upon his head. The Viceroy escaped uninjured, the perpetrator is unknown.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—An explosion occurred yesterday in a colliery at Rhiwabon, Wales; eleven persons were killed and many injured.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—Proclamations will soon be issued for elections to be held throughout the Kingdom to choose members of a definitive Junta, and delegates to a Constituent Assembly to meet at an early day in Madrid. The leaders of the revolution are acting together in perfect accord.

The elections for members of the new Junta are in progress. Perfect order is maintained.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool will give a banquet to Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister, and Lord Stanley, the English Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the 22nd of October.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A contract for the construction of the undergrouud railroad in New York has been concluded with the English engineers who built the underground railway in this city, and they expect to enter upon the work at an early day. Mr. W. B. Duncan, who sailed from Liverpool on the steamer *Scotia* yesterday, took out the contract for the approval of the board of directors.

The rumour is current that the success of the revolution in Spain has had the effect of inducing France to make some important concessions to Italy. It is known that the Prime Minister, Menabrea, is expected in Paris, and the supposition is, that he comes to conduct the negotiations rendered necessary by the alleged change in the policy of France.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—Marshal Serrano, accompanied by seven generals of the army, entered Madrid in triumph. Great preparations were made for his reception. The streets and buildings, public and private, were superbly decorated. A large civic and military procession escorted the generals through the city. The houses, sidewalks, and public squares along the route of the procession were crowded with citizens, who received Marshal Serrano and the generals with wild enthusiasm. The procession was followed by a parade and review of the National Guard. This was a great patriotic display, and was made the occasion of striking manifestations of the popular will. The troops carried side by side with their flags, banners on which were inscribed "Down with the Bourbons!" "Sovereignty of the people!" "Religious Liberty!" "Free Education!" and other mottoes of similar character. At the termination of the review Marshal Serrano made a patriotic address to the immense multitude of citizens and soldiers, in the course of which he announced that he had united with General Prim in calling Marshal Espartero, the Duke of Vittoria, to the head of the State. The formation of a new Cabinet has been completed as follows—Marshal Serrano, President; Castello, Minister of Commerce; Topete, Minister of Marine; Aguirre, Minister of Justice; Gen. Prim, Minister of War; Olozage, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Madez, Minister of Finance. Manuel de la Concha has been arrested.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Queen Isabella has issued a protest against the revolution in Spain. The document argues that the force used by the rebels to depose the Queen does not injure her rights to the throne of Spain, and declares that the acts of a Junto established by violence are not binding on the people.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The new deep sea submarine telegraph direct from Malta to Alexandria, Egypt, was successfully completed on Saturday afternoon.

BRITISH SUMMARY.

MR. JACOB BRIGHT, M. P., has become an Oddfellow.

A ROMAN Catholic Cathedral for the diocese of Westminster is said to be in contemplation: it will be erected near Buckingham Palace.

THE Liverpool Town Council have resolved to borrow an additional sum of £150,000 for the purpose of improving the public parks.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN'S long-expected edition of Mr. Bright's speeches, edited by Professor James E. Thorold Rogers, was published on Monday.

THE official return of pauperism and receipts of relief at the end of June shows an increase of above four per cent. in England and Wales compared with the corresponding period last year.

THE late Mr. Higgins, of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was probably the tallest man in London. He was six feet seven, finely proportioned, too, and handsome in countenance.

MR. GLADSTONE has had an attack of English cholera, and his advisers insist that he must rest entirely from political excitement for as long a period as possible.

REPORTS from southern and western Irish counties say that the present weather has put it beyond doubt that the "poor man's harvest" in the remoter districts will be as favorable as the harvest is in Ireland generally.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.—The Leeds and Liverpool papers announce, apparently on semi-official authority, the probable speedy termination of the Alabama difficulty, and that Mr. Reverdy Johnson has full authority to deal with the question.

THE manufacturers and operatives of the Staffordshire Potteries have just formed a court of conciliation and arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the pottery trade, consisting of ten employers and ten workmen.

M. LE COMPTE has lately brought from the Falkland Islands, and placed in the Zoological Gardens, London, a sea bear, an Antarctic wolf, a pair of Upland geese, and one Kelp goose (new to the Gardens), and two falcons.

BARON ROTHSCHILD has gone to look at his new purchase, the famous Chateau Lafitte, whose vines this year are expected to produce a finer crop than has been known since 1811. The value of the growth of 1868 is estimated at £40,000 sterling.

CURIOUS names turn up in the London papers. At the meeting of cab proprietors last week, Mr. Goodchalk and Mr. Wellbeloved were the names of two of the speakers, and at one of the police courts a Mr. Lear Speckeleter was charged with stealing a bottle of wine.

THE building trades of the Nottingham district have resolved to establish a Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, and representatives have been appointed from the working carpenters and their employers. It is stated that the employed took action in bringing about this result.

ON Wednesday last, an old woman named Margaret Cunningham died at her residence at Ballymagough, near Kilkeel, at the extreme age of 118 years. She enjoyed the best health during her lifetime, and till within the last ten days she was able to perform all the necessary household business.

DIRECTIONS have been issued for the return to England during the present year of all the muzzle-loading arms and the amunition for the same now in use or in store at all the foreign stations. The rifles will, on their arrival be converted into breach-loaders on the Snider principle.

DURING the week, two faithless wives, with their paramours, have been overtaken at Chester, by their respective husbands and reclaimed. Three women are at present in custody at Marseilles on the charge of poisoning their husbands to be able to get married to other men.

THE Queen of Spain is taken up with another inspired nun, who is said to have miraculous powers, and is likely to assume considerable influence over the Royal mind.

BOY KILLED AT PORT STANLEY.—The London *Prototype* says: An accident occurred on Monday night at Port Stanley by which a boy named George Paine, about ten years of age, lost his life. He was trying to get on the cars when the train attached to the "M. Anderson" was shunting in the yard; he lost his footing, fell upon the track, and both of his legs were cut off by the train. He lingered in great agony until Tuesday morning, when he expired.

NATIONALITY OF THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.—The following statement shows the nationalities of the members of the motley corps of Papal Zouaves about the beginning of the present year:—From Holland, 1,910; France, 1,301; Belgium, 686; Italy, 189—viz., 157 Romans, 14 Neapolitans, 12 Modenese, 6 Tuscans; British Isles, 161—viz., 101 Irish, 50 English, 10 Scotch; Canada, 134; Germany, 116—viz., 87 Prussians, 52 other parts, 7 Austrians; the Peninsula, 38—viz., 32 Spaniards, 6 Portuguese; Switzerland, 19; United States of America, 14; Poland, 12; Malta, 3; Russia, 2; Africa, 1; Circassia, 1; India, 1; Peru, 1; Mexico, 1; Australia, 1. Total, 4,582.

MRS. SURRAT was hanged as an accomplice in the murder of Pres. Lincoln. Butler who ought to know, says that she was murdered. The testimony on which she was convicted was that four men, Baker, of Montgomery, Cleaver and Conover—precious scoundrels, Baker is now dead, Montgomery is now in prison for embezzlement. Cleaver has been convicted of an infamous offence, while Conover is serving out a term in the penitentiary. Preston King, who prevented Mrs. Surrat's daughter from seeing the President in behalf of her mother committed suicide by drowning in the North River, while Lane, who supported King in his conduct towards Miss Surrat shot himself. Her son was tried for the same offence but the charge was abandoned. Comment is unnecessary.

AMONG other effects recently raised by divers at work on the sunken wreck of the steamship *Hungarian*, was a roll of black broadcloth, the inner folds of which were in a good state of preservation. It will be remembered that the *Hungarian*, on the passage from England to Portland in February, 1858, foundered among the Cape Sable ledges, and that not one of the passengers and crew—upwards of three hundred in number—was saved. Divers still continue at work in the summer season raising property from the remains of the ill-fated ship. A great part of the cargo was raised the first two seasons after the disaster, of course more or less damaged. Of late the divers have been engaged in procuring portions of the machinery and of the iron hull, to be disposed of as old iron. A portion of the skeleton of a large sized man was found not long since in the engine room, not unlikely that of one of the engineers.—*Yarmouth Herald.*

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWMARKET.—GOING SOUTH.

Express	8.50 A.M
Mail	7.23 P.M

GOING NORTH.

Mail	8.50 A.M.
Express	5.36 P.M.

TORONTO.

Arrive	10.35 A.M.;	9.10 P.M.
Depart	7.00 A.M.;	3.40 P.M.

*** Trains leave Brock Street Station ten minutes later.

GRAND TRUNK WEST.

Depart	7.30 & 12.30 A.M.;	12.15 &	3.45 P.M.
Arrive	5.15 & 11.50 A.M.;	5.00 &	9.00 P.M.

GRAND TRUNK EAST.

Depart	5.37 A.M.;	12.07 & 4.07 &	5.07 P.M.
Arrive	12.07 A.M.;	1.07 & 7.42 &	10.20 P.M.

GREAT WESTERN.

Depart	7.00 A.M.;	12.35 P.M.;	3.25 & 6.20 P.M.
Arrive	9.25 A.M.;	11.00 P.M.;	4.55 & 9.45 P.M.

*** Trains leave Union Station five minutes later.

POST OFFICE, NEWMARKET.

Mails made up for Toronto and Letters going West, daily, at 8.15, a.m.

Mails made up for the North, daily, at 8.10, a.m.

Mails made up for the South and way Stations, daily, at 6.40, p.m.

Mails made up for Sharon, Holt, Mount Albert, Queensville, Ravenshoe, Keswick, Georgina, Pefferlaw, Wilfried, and Beaverton, daily, after the arrival of the morning Cars from Toronto.

Mails made up for Pine Orchard, Hartman, Ballantrae, Hammittsholm, Lemonville, Ringwood, Vivian, and Stouffville, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1, p.m.

Mails made for the Old Countries, on Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8.15, a.m.

*** Registered Letters are expected to be mailed one half hour sooner.

A. FYFE, Ass't P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Newmarket Drug Store—J. Hackett.
John Bentley, Chemist and Druggist.
Astray—David Clark.
Notice—John Dallyn.
Valuable Property in Lemonville for sale.
Iron Warehouse—Sykes & Elvidge.

THE

Newmarket Courier.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1868.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE AND THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

We have received a pamphlet, compiled by the Association of Grammar School Masters of Ontario, considering the position of Upper Canada College in relation to the grammar schools, and of a truth some of the facts as there set forth are of a startling character. We had always a sort of vague, ill-defined idea that the college was an institution created and fostered purely in the interest of Toronto; but then, being well accustomed to the centralizing selfishness of that city, we were not surprised at its grasping the chief of the fat things. Still, we imagined that the college was founded in some form of honesty, and were but little prepared to discover that it was established, and is supported, out of the wholesale spoilation of the grammar school endowment. That this is the case is amply and simply demonstrated in the pamphlet before us, taking the allegations set up as correct. The college now stands on the property allotted to the Toronto grammar school, while the latter languishes in a building inferior to Principal Cockburn's stable. Out of the grant of 250,000 acres of land for grammar school purposes, 64,000 acres of the very best were, in defiance of law and right, devoted to the use of the college, and hundreds of thousands of dollars of the grammar school funds have been illegally used in carrying on this college, simply for the benefit of the people of Toronto, while at present there is annually spent out of the same funds, in paying high salaries to the masters of the college, a sum sufficient to apportion $150 to every grammar school in the Province. We have not a word to say against the maintenance of a high class school like the college in Toronto; nor do we deem it necessary or advisable to discuss here the manner of its administration, or the means of its support, except that we may say, that as its establishment would principally redound to the advantage of Toronto, that city of right should assume the weightier portion of the burden. It is doubtless desirable that there should exist in the capital of Ontario some means of obtaining a higher class of education previous to the University; but let the cost come from the proper quarter, and not from a large deduction from the already scanty funds of the county grammar schools. It is on the latter the country depends to secure a better class of education for the rising youth, and it is intolerable that the funds so wisely set apart for this useful and most needful purpose should be applied in educating the children of the wealthy citizens of Toronto—in paying Mr. Cockburn upwards of $3,000 a year, with half a dozen assistants at $1,400 each—with splendid buildings and boarding-houses to boot, when they have less right to have the money spent upon them than we to have the same eighteen or twenty thousand dollars a year spent on our school in Newmarket. We cannot well discuss the matter at length here—it is far too grave a subject to end in mere newspaper controversy, and must form the subject of Parliamentary enquiry. The only proper way we can see of treating the question is, to have it submitted to a commission appointed by the Legislature. The college, as constituted, has more than once been denounced on the floor of the House as unnecessary and illegal; but the power of Toronto over-rode justice. But now we are in better times, and believe, if it is found as alleged that Upper Canada College is unlawfully maintained, and in a most wasteful manner, out of the money and property belonging to the grammar schools, that right will be done. When the House meets we shall go further into this matter, and strive to impress on our representatives the importance of taking thorough action between the college and the schools during the ensuing season. We are well aware that the interest of Toronto, through its large resident representation, is extremely powerful; yet we cannot fail to believe that when the subject is fully discussed, the Legislature and its real learning bearing, a commission will be appointed to sift the whole matter and report to the House; when, if such a state of things are eliminated as are set forth in the pamphlet before us, a great change must perforce be made. The funds originally intended for the sustentation of the grammar schools has for a long time been diverted to the maintenance of the college, and on a needlessly expensive scale, to the great detriment of the general educational interests of the country, and it is full time this injustice should be abated.

THE PRACTISE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The present age is one not only fruitful in inventions, but is also noted for the liberality of idea which is rapidly permeating through the minds of the thinking and acting men, as well in other countries and empires as under our own constitutionally-formed government. Under our own mild laws, the liberty of the subject, be he ever so mean, is guarded with the most scrupulous care, so much so that a man charged with crime is so hedged round with the wall of defence the presumption of his innocence affords, that less than justice is often done in the final result of his trial. It is better, perhaps, that ten guilty should escape than one innocent man suffer. However, that is not exactly the question we would discuss here, but rather the immunity from any trial whatever, which many criminals enjoy under the present state of our international relations. We are speaking now more particularly on the position of Canada and the States in this matter; and for a text will take, as an example of the extreme insufficiency of the provisions of the subsisting treaty between the two countries, the escape of the express robbers—Morton, Moore, Thompson and others—whose extradition was recently attempted by the authorities of the United States. The crime was one of great magnitude, and its commission fully admitted by one of the criminals; yet these men were allowed to go free, because, under the provisions of the treaty, a robber can only be extradited if the crime (robbery) was attended with violence. With the law in its present shape, no other course could be taken by our authorities but to discharge the prisoners. Still, we look upon it as a melancholy state of things, that a man should be allowed to commit any crime whatever here, and fly to the States for a sure refuge, and *vice versa*. We can understand and appreciate the reasoning and feelings which make our statesmen even refuse to extend the provisions of the present treaty so as in any way to reach mere political offenders, and believe that the right of asylum to them should never be violated. But we are most strongly of opinion, so far as the ordinary crimes in the calendar are concerned, the criminal should be rendered to justice without regard to the degree of crime. The very tenacity of Great Britain as to the rights of personal liberty under her flag, has perhaps retarded, more than any other cause, the arrangement of a cosmopolitan system of laws in this behalf. We see, however, that lately a committee, struck by the Home Legislature, has been considering the subject, and report on the matter with a breadth of view and liberality of idea which will probably result in a general European treaty much more comprehensive than the provisions of the present law. So far as we are concerned we believe it to be absolutely necessary for the wellbeing of Canada and the States, that we should at once enter into a treaty which, by its provisions, will at once annul the immunity from crime which at present exists through the asylum afforded in either country to the swindler, thief and outlaw. Nor do we believe that the States would be found unwilling to treat on the basis we suggest. Considering the position of our natural relations, it is the merest folly to remain contented under the present state of things. We would even go further and affirm, that, situated as the two countries are, in such immediate contiguity, and with such close trade relations, we might, with great advantage and perfect safety, make such arrangements as would facilitate the civil judgments of the courts of either country taking effect in the other, without the present tedious and expensive means necessary to attain this result, in proceedings which, after all, are in their nature only formal. We speak on the principal that, as neither country can desire to pretend either fraud, dishonesty or crime, every mutual aid should be given to bring the commission of either under the law of the country where it is committed.

AUCTION SALES.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, Mr. John W. Gilroy, east half of Lot No. 29, 3rd Con. Whitchurch, has an auction sale of Farm Stock, Implements, &c. Terms: under $5, cash; over that amount, 12 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. Sale to commence at 10 a.m.—J. M. Patterson, Auctioneer.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, Mr. Alfred Park, Lot 11, 4th Con. East Gwillimbury, has an auction sale of Farm Stock, Implements, and about five tons of excellent Hay, together with numerous other articles. Terms: under $5, cash; over that amount 12 months' credit, on furnishing approved joint notes. For the hay, cash. Sale to commence at 10 a.m.—W. Malloy, auctioneer.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st, at Henderson's auction rooms, in the city of Toronto, the following valuable property situate at Lemonville, being 2½ acres of the north-east corner of Lot No. 8, 6th Con. township of Whitchurch, together with a rough-cast house.

*** Parties getting their Sale Bills printed at the COURIER Office, will receive a notice as above, free of charge.

Local Items.

THE regular meeting of the council will take place on Monday evening next.

THE *Globe* is to be enlarged and greatly improved. The first number in the new form will be out on Saturday.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Tickets for the coming season are now issued, and may be had at the office of this paper, or from any of the officers.

CHANGED HANDS.—The Aurora *Banner* announced in its last issue that Mr. Matthews had disposed of the paper to Mr. E. Stephenson. We wish our new beginner prosperity.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of the Newmarket Drug Store, in another column. Dr. Hackett announces the arrival of some first-class goods, well worthy of inspection.

DENTESTRY.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Dr. N. Pearson, in another column. You, who are about having a tormentor extracted will do well to read it over carefully.

PRINTING.—Concert Bills, Sale Bills, Programmes, Circulars, Cards, Note Books, and every variety of work in this line executed in the best style of the art; and at the lowest living prices, at the COURIER office, opposite Forsyth's Hotel.

REV. MR. CHAMBERS preached an excellent sermon in the Wesleyan Church last Sunday evening, to a crowded congregation, on the subject of Sabbath Schools, and a collection was taken up for the same object.

IN our notice of the Mill street school we omitted to mention that in connection therewith, Mrs. Bailey superintends a class of more advanced scholars in the various branches of a good English education.

AT the North Gwillimbury Fall Show, held at Sutton village, on Friday, the 2nd inst., Messrs. Allen & Hendry took the first and second prizes for their celebrated ploughs; also, Mr. Wythe took the first prize for lumber waggons.

IN Wine, and Liquors, for medical and general purposes, Dr. Bentley announces a splendid stock, together with a miscellaneous stock of goods usually kept in a first-class drug and grocery store. See advertisement in another column.

THERE is an advertisement in another column from Sykes & Elvidge, setting forth the advantages to be derived from dealing at the right place in every description of hardware, and will well repay a perusal by the public in general, and intending purchasers in particular.

SABBATH SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Remember the Sabbath School Institute at Schomberg, on the 20th inst. In the programme of exercises given last week, "The Question Drawer" was not mentioned. This is a new feature in these parts, and was advanced here some months ago by Mr. Pardee, of New York.

THE North York and Whitchurch Union Fall Show will be held in Newmarket, next Tuesday and Wednesday, in the spacious hall and grounds adjoining the village, and, it is anticipated, will outstrip all former exhibitions in this place. When you make your visit don't forget that you can get everything in the Stationery, Fancy Goods and Smallware line, at Binns', at the very lowest prices.

NEW GOODS.—Just received at Binns', a splendid lot of Small Wares and Stationery, comprising in part Ladies' Fancy Pocket-book Needle Cases, filled with the very finest needles, assorted; all kinds of Dressing Pins (black and brass), Thimbles, Hair Pins, Scarf Slides, Dressing Combs (all sizes), Fine Combs, the very finest and best Sewing Needles (3 to 7, 4 to 8, 5 to 9, 6 to 10), Pocket Knives, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, together with a fine lot of Note Paper, Envelopes, etc.

ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday evening, about 5 p.m., as Mr. Bowden, accompanied by W. Farnham Jr., was returning from Sutton, his waggon got upset about a mile from Bell Haven, on the Newmarket road, throwing them out—which might have proved a serious affair. The road at this point is very bad, and something ought to be done to get it remedied. The waggon was badly broken, and Mr. Bowden received considerable injury, principally in the back. His companion, however, escaped unhurt, with the exception of a severe shake. About ten minutes after this, another accident, of a similar nature, occurred near the same place, to Mr. and Mrs. Prosser; in this instance the buggy was driven towards the fence, and so saved it, but Mrs. Prosser received a severe fall, which we believe is not serious. We understand Mr. Bowden will take action to recover damages.

THE WRONG MAN.—The *Telegraph* of Tuesday contained a paragraph stating that J. W. Marsden had fallen dead in a mill at Newmarket. This is wrong. J. W. Marsden is the owner of a mill in which a man, named Fardy, fell dead on Saturday, the particulars of which will be found in another column.

OUR generous neighbour at the north end of the village loses his temper a little in his last issue, and calls us rather hard names because we gave insertion to a letter from a correspondent, in which the editor of the *Era* was brought rather prominently into mention with regard to plagiarism; and if guilty of this crime we do not think "Scrutator" was any too hard in his letter; but if innocent, why does he not publish a denial? We do not understand on what principle this same neighbour should call us "a sickly print;" we are not afraid to assert that there is nearly twice as much reading matter in our columns every week as in the *Era*, and, we think, of a better sort—but of course we would leave that for public opinion. We think the epithet, "sickly print," would better apply to *a paper whose editorials are principally made up from the articles of other papers*, and put in as original or articles of its own. We beg to refer our friend to the Ottawa *Citizen* of September 24th, where he will see his name mentioned two or three times rather uncomfortably. We do not care about entering at length on this although we have instances enough. Let our cotemporary be a little more courteous or careful, or both, allowing to others the privilege he would himself enjoy.

GREENBACKS WELL INVESTED.—Whatever may be the political decision about the value of "Greenbacks," a dollar-and-a-half of them cannot be better invested just now than in securing that most valuable and beautifully illustrated journal, adapted to the wants of every man, woman, and child, in city, village, or country—the *American Agriculturist*—so-called because it was originally started, 27 years ago, specially as a rural journal. It is now three times its former size, and is filled with highly useful, non-political information for all classes—for the household, for the garden, for the orchard, and for the farm. The hundreds of beautiful and instructive *engravings* are alone worth many times the cost, while its forty large pages contain a world of carefully prepared, practical instruction, including an excellent household department, and a very useful as well as pleasing department for children and youth. It is taken and read by at least seventy-five thousand people in cities and villages, and by as many more farmers, gardeners, Fruit growers, etc. Probably nowhere else can one get so much that is really valuable for so little money. Now is the time to subscribe, for the publishers offer the balance of this year free, to all new subscribers now received for 1869. Four copies are supplied from now to the end of 1869, for $5.00. The number for Oct. 1st, just at hand, like its predecessor, is a surperb paper. The publishers offer a large and valuable premium list to those securing clubs of subscribers. Address Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York. Take our advice and *try* the paper for a year—or fourteen months now for the usual cost of a year. Call and see sample at the COURIER office.

INQUEST.—Coroner Jackson held an inquest on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, at Forsyth's Hotel, on the body of Mr. Thomas Fardy, a resident of this place, and employed, up to the time of his death, by Mr. J. W. Marsden, in his mill, as a labourer or general hand. The following composed the jury:—Messrs. H. W. W. Sheppard, foreman, G. Fox, Wm. Harris, R. Srigley, J. B. Saxton, I. Silver, G. Dothwaite, J. Mitchell, R. Arksey, W. Selby, R. Wallis, J. Arnott, M. W. Bogart, M. Robinson and G. M. Binns. Dr. Hackett was called to give medical testimony. The body of the unfortunate man was laid in the Court House, and after viewing it, the jury returned to their room, and the following witnesses were called:—David Mayes, sworn, said—I am a miller employed in Marsden's mill; deceased was on the floor leaning against a spout in the mill when I first saw him; went to lift him up and shook him; he did not speak, but breathed; I then called Eugene Nash, who fetched some water and threw it in his face; left him in care of Nash and went for a doctor; when I returned he was dead; had never heard him complain at any time previously. By W. Harris—Did anyone work in same room with deceased? Witness—No, not at the time; could not have been in the position in which he was found more than a minute and a half. By Dr. Hackett—Did he appear to have sat there for relief, or had he fallen? Witness—Thought he had sat for relief; he did not breathe heavily; was perfectly still; he was flushed in the face when I first saw him, but soon turned pale; this was before he died. Eugene Nash, sworn, said—Am a miller; work in the mill owned by Mr. Marsden; Mayes called out for me, and I went to see what was the matter; saw deceased in the position as stated by Mayes; said he had better go for a doctor; threw water in his face, and rubbed his head with water; he lived a short time after; gave three heavy sighs. By foreman—Did anything happen during the morning to excite him? Witness—No, not that I know of; looked as if he had leaned there for support; thought he was dying when I saw him; did not hear him complain of any ailing; deceased had not been working too hard during the forenoon; his heart was beating when the doctor arrived. Martin Naylon, sworn, said—I am a labourer in Marsden's mill; came down from the station and told Fardy to get a bag of flour for Mr. Bogart; he was absent after the flour for a minute or so, and Mayes and I were talking together at the door; Mayes went in to see what Fardy was doing, and I heard him call out, "Tom, Tom, what is the matter?" Nash called for me, saying Tom was dying; went in and saw a man, a stranger to me, having hold of his arm holding him up; he drew his breath twice after I saw him; deceased appeared as I had usually seen him; had not filled the flour at all; thought he might be in a fit. Dr. Hackett, sworn, said—Have known deceased for seventeen years; never heard him complain, with the exception of a little rheumatism; was the family physician; had examined the body; saw no bruise or mark of violence on the body; did not think deceased had a fit, because apparently he did not fall as he very likely would have done had such been the case; the absence of stertorous breathing, and the short time he lived after the attack, would lead to the supposition that it was not a fit; thought it might have been caused by the rupture of the large blood vessel immediately connected with the heart. Verdict—That deceased came to his death by natural causes. After the inquest, the body was removed to his late residence, where a sorrowing wife and five young children mourn their loss.

Correspondence.

☞ We shall be glad to receive items of news from different parts of the County, such as public meetings, festivals, Council reports, etc.

All Communications to be addressed to G. M. BINNS, publisher and proprietor, and must be accompanied with the name of the author, not, however, for publication, (if desired otherwise,) but as a guaranty of good faith.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions here expressed.

To the Editor of the Newmarket Courier.

SIR,—As a well-wisher of the Newmarket Mechanics' Institute, and before I purchase a ticket for this season, I would like to know at what time the lectures or entertainments are to commence. For the past few years half the season has been over before anything was got into working order, on account, I suppose, of the dilatoriness of the managers. There has been very little value for the money during the past year, with the exception of the library, and I for one, this year will reserve my purchase until I see some sign of an opening. If you can give this little piece of information through the columns of your paper to its numerous readers, you will confer a favor, I am sure, upon the Institute, and also oblige.

AN INQUIRER.

[With regard to inquirer's inquiry, we can only say at present, that the time for the opening of the season has not been definitely fixed upon, but believe the committee will do all in their power to have the opening as early as possible, and intend to give the full compliment of lectures or their equivalent, throughout the season.—ED.].

To the Editor of the Newmarket Courier.

SIR,—On my looking over the Newmarket COURIER of the 1st instant, I was much surprised on reading a most impudent letter, signed "Scrutator," making observations on an Irish story, written for the Newmarket *Era*, under the title of "The Guager Outwitted," by "J. L. C.," which observations are totally false and untrue, and shows that "Scrutator" must have very little to do, and is as badly off in Canada as he has been in Ireland. I suspect he is either a Connaught man or a County Tyrone chap, which is just as bad, and boasts of a Connaughtman's coat of arms, viz: a fly, a flea, and a flitch of bacon—a fly, because he is a busybody, dipping his bill in every man's quart; a flea, because he is always backbiting; and a flitch of bacon, because it is never good until it is hung; there is a fourth, which is more appropriate to the County of Tyrone; and if "Scrutator" is a Tyrone man, you will at once discover what it is if you get near him. Now, the two first "Scrutator" has fully sustained, and the third would not be too bad for any person who would villify the character of a man who never knew or interfered with him. It would be better for "Scrutator" to look out for some honest employment that would keep his mind more usefully employed than scribbling false statements for newspapers about subjects he has nothing whatever to do with, unless to support the first character of the Connaughtman's coat of arms—a busybody.

"Scrutator" says he will try and write a story for the COURIER. If he does it must be a good one, if we judge from the false statements in his letter; I am quite satisfied he is and has been, a story teller all his life.

"Scrutator" referred to the late William Carleton, author of the *Traits and Stories of the Irish peasantry*; that he read the same story of "The Guager Outwitted" many years ago; that it was "the very identical story in all its particulars—the characters represented—"Billy Davis, the attorney," "Red Jim, the smuggler," "the Supervisor," in fact the very *same words*, and every incident of the tale without alteration or emendation, which was attributed to the celebrated William Carleton." Now, I defy "Scrutator" to produce *Carleton's Traits and Stories of the Irish*, or any other book, with the story of "The Guager Outwitted," as written by "J. L. C.," and let the public see whether "J. L. C." has been guilty of this piece of "impudence, this plagiarism, this literary robbery, that deserves the knout that he would get in England—no less for this larceny than six weeks on the treadmill." "Scrutator" seems to be well up to the gaol discipline of the old country, and to the punishment of the tread mill. Now, if "Scrutator" cannot afford (which I suspect he cannot) I will give the money to the editor of the COURIER to purchase *Carleton's Stories of the Irish Character*, and see if the statements made by "Scrutator" be false or true, and let him point out, if he can, the story of "The Guager Outwitted," as published in the Newmarket *Era*, otherwise I will say that the statement made by "Scrutator" is a gross falsehood. Perhaps "Scrutator" will also say that the story of "Getting into Chancery, or, the way to get rid of a Troublesome Cat," written by "J. L. C.," and published in the Newmarket *Era*, of Friday, August 7th, last, was also one of Carleton's; if so, he pays "J. L. C." a very high compliment.

The incidents referred to in "The Guager Outwitted," by "J. L. C.," was related upwards of forty years ago, to "J. L. C.," by Billy Davis himself, who then resided in Castlebar, with whom "J. L. C." was personally acquainted, and was one of the firm to whom "J. L. C." served his time; and his son, Neal Davis, is now the present Clerk of the Peace for the County of Mayo.

If "Scrutator" would give his real name, occupation, etc., and say whether he came from Connaught or the County of Tyrone, "J. L. C." will soon find out all his antecedents, and let the people know who this wonderful Solon is. If he is the person "J. L. C." suspects, he need not boast much of his conduct in the old country—"a wink is

as good as a nod to a blind horse"—*Thiguin thu.* "Scrutator," as a Connaught man (if he is one), must understand Irish, and well knows what *Thiguin thu* means.

Yours, &c.,
J. L. C.

N.B.—"J. L. C." will take no notice of any letter "Scrutator" may write, until he produces the book in which the story of "The Guager Outwitted," as written by "J. L. C.," appears. J. L. C.

Newmarket, Oct. 5, 1868.

Casualties.

A BRAKESMAN KILLED.—About one o'clock yesterday morning an engine and train consisting of seventeen empty trucks and freight cars belonging to the Northern Railway Company, started from Brock street station up the road for the purpose of distributing the empty cars and bringing down a train of loaded ones. Between this and Allendale five of the cars were distributed, and when about three-quarters of a mile above that station and before day-light, the engine came in contact with three cars which had found their way to the track from a neighbouring pasture field in consequence of the gate being negligently left open. Two of the animals were instantly killed, the engine and cars passing over their bodies, and the remaining one was so badly injured that its despatch became necessary. The engine and its occupants, the driver and stoker passed over the broken bodies of the animals without being moved from the track, but the tender and all of the cars except two were thrown from the track and piled upon each other in almost a total wreck. Assistance was telegraphed for at once and in the meantime an examination of the *debris* was made to ascertain if there was anybody injured as one of the brakesman Michael Meney was missing. After some search the unfortunate man was found crushed down into a marshy place with the huge iron axel of one of the trucks resting on his spine. Life was not then extinct, although he must have been dreadfully crushed, for he turned up his eyes to the light of the lamp with a glazed and imploring look. Every exertion was made to extricate his body as soon as possible, but when he was lifted out life had fled. The body was conveyed to Allandale station where an inquest was held during the afternoon. Deceased leaves a wife and three children. An excellent system by which all the employees of the Company who are subject to risk are compelled to have their lives insured leaves a handsome provision for the family of the deceased. A policy for $1000 in the Travellers' Company was had on his life, the premiums on which were paid by the Company and deducted in small sums monthly from his wages. When the information of the occurance reached here, gangs of workmen were despatched to the spot and the track was cleared of the wreck as soon as possible. Mr. Monaghan, conductor of the first down train due here, on arriving at the scene with his train and finding the state of affairs had all the assistance available in requisition, and by hard work the track was cleared before noon. By fast running afterward, the train managed to reach here about 1.30 o'clock. The trains are all running regularly again. The loss sustained by the Company is said by some to be between three and four thousand dollars, while other calculations place it under one thousand, as many of the cars can, it is said, be repaired at little expense.—*Globe Oct.* 6.

STRATFORD, Oct. 1.—Joseph Ward, a servant of John Stewart, Northeast Hope, got one of his legs torn completely off, and the other one broken in a threshing machine this morning. No hopes of his recovery.—*Ibid.*

GEORGETOWN, Oct. 2.—About five o'clock to-day a fearful accident occurred at Glenwilliams. The upper bents for Chas. William's new woolen factory were being raised, and between twenty and thirty men on one of the bents were precipitated to the ground, about thirty feet, by the supports giving away. One young man was instantly killed. Walter Bell and Jos. Wiswell are supposed to be fatally injured, and about ten more seriously injured, among whom we may mention Wm. Rodden, merchant, of Glenwilliams. This sad calamity has created a profound sensation to the neighbourhood.—*Ibid.*

From Montreal.

OCT. 1.—The Customs Revenue was $1,077,051 for the quarter ending 30th September, against $1,354,734 in the same period last year.

The fall trade sales are going off well.

A fire last night did some damage in Dr. Radway's medicine depot. Dr. R. presented $100 to the fireman's fund in acknowledgement of the men's promptitude.

OCT. 3.—Another fine public hall is to be erected on the corner of St. Peter and Craig streets, by a Joint Stock Company with a capital of $120,000.

Last night fires occurred in the stables of Mr. Langland, St. Gabriel street, Mr. Rolland, St. Dennis street and Cote, near Camp de Mars, destroying two horses in the first-named and several carriages in the last.

The house of Elzear Gullmet, Arthabaska, was burnt and his wife and two children buried in the ruins.

Mr. O'Farrell addresses the Local Government through the press, insisting upon an official investigation of the recent attempt to upset the train near the Tanneries, alleging that a clue to the guilty party has been discovered, and that he is not an Irishman, and that enquiry has been dropped by Justice Coursol.

The Local Government is taking measures for having a survey made of public lands on the line of the Intercolonial for the purpose of colonization.

Several prominent citizens have been fined in the Queen's Bench for not attending as jurors.

OCT. 5.—Four hundred earth waggons for the Intercolonial Railway, and cars for the same road are to be built at the Dominion foundry.

OCT. 5.—Another extensive fire in stables has taken place, commencing in those of Roscaire, Bonaventure street, and extending to those of the Dominion and Franklin Houses. This, as well as several late fires of the same kind, are supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The 78th Highlanders have removed from Molson's to College street barracks. The remainder of the regiment at Quebec will arrive here to-morrow.

Twelve protestants and fifty-seven Catholics were buried last week.

On Saturday night, the express train from Toronto ran into a freight train between Kingston and Prescott, injuring the locomotives; and two freight trains afterwards running into each other near Aultsville, delayed the arrival of the express here till 3.30 on Sunday.

American News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Additional intelligence from the scene of the late earthquake is received. In Quito the stench arising from the unburied bodies is horrible. Pillaging was going on in Arica, Arequipa and Peru. The artillery battalion at Arica were at enmity with the people, who accuse them of the robbery. The stores of the *Waterie* were being distributed among the poor in Arica. Shocks were felt as late as August 29th. Some people were being dug out of the ruins alive. One poor fellow among them had been entangled for six days alongside his wife's corpse.

A magnificent meteor in the north-east part of the heavens last night, when about half way upon its course part of it exploded the remainder continuing on its course, finally also exploded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—It is not determined whether a new indictment shall be prepared against Suratt in advance of the decision of the Supreme Court, on the points raised by the District Attorney. No warrent has yet been issued for Surratt's arrest.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—A train of ten cars of the Atlantic & Great Western R. R. was destroyed by fire near Urbana yesterday. The fire was caused by an explosion in the forward car, which is supposed to have contained nitro-glycerine. The engine was completely demolished, and the engineer seriously injured, and the fireman slightly hurt. The cars were loaded with flour and pork. A house a quarter of a mile from the wreck was demolished by the concussion.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—The International cricket match was concluded to-day. The All England eleven won after sharp play all round. The All England eleven scored 109 in the first innings and 71 in the second. The American 22 scored 39 in their first innings and 37 in their second.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—The base ball match between the English cricketers and the nine ball players of the Tri Mountain, Harvard and Lowell clubs was played today; the selected nine defeated the English nine by a score of 21 to 4.

The English cricketers leave this evening for New York, and take the afternoon train on Friday from Jersey City for Philadelphia, where they commence the great cricket match on Saturday between the All England eleven and twenty-two native American cricketers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—A company of Fenians uniformed in blue pants and green jackets, carrying American and Fenian colors, yesterday paraded the streets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The Roman Catholic Synod in this city have enacted that no absolution must be given to Freemasons, and that marriages must take place in the Church. A motion to prohibit absolution to Fenians was lost.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The horse disease that has been prevailing on the western end of Long Island has made its appearance in Suffolk County, and killed some of the most valuable horses in that neighbourhood.

The *Herald* special says:—It is learned from good authority in the Treasury department that the public debt statement for September will show an increase of nearly four million dollars.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—One of the most destructive rain storms ever known in Arisona commenced on the 7th of September and lasted for three days, completely flooding the country. Many of the villages of the Pime and Mancopa Indians on Gila river were entirely destroyed. Large crops were swept away, and Hupper & Co.'s steam flouring mills at Runo village were destroyed. A number of cattle belonging to Texan emigrants were drowned in the flood.

The ship brought on from Glasgow reports having experienced heavy shocks of earthquake at sea on the 11th and 18th of September.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—The International Cricket match between the All England eleven and the American twenty-two of Philadelphia was started to-day. The Americans won the toss and sent the eleven to the field at two o'clock. The game continued, with several interruptions by the rain, until five o'clock, when the stumps were drawn for the day. At that time there were thirteen wickets down for 55 runs. The best stand was made by Cadwalader and Morgan, the former by a safe and speedy play secured 15, and the latter 9. Freeman's bowling was very effective. The play will be resumed on Monday morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5.—International Cricket Match was continued to-day. The American twenty-two finished their first innings for eighty-eight runs. The English eleven made ninty-two in their first innings. The Americans commenced their second innings and had made twenty-one with the loss of ten wickets when the stumps were drawn for the night.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 5.—On Saturday night a train on the Mississippi Central Railroad ran through Trestle Bridge, near West station, precipitating two coaches and two sleeping cars into a ravine. One coloured brakesman killed and seven passengers wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—International Cricket Match—The American twenty-two were all out in second innings for thirty-five. The English eleven lost eight wickets for thirty-one runs, making the game a tie and made the winning run without losing another wicket. The eleven winning by two wickets.

BIRTH.

At Eden Grove North Gwillimbury, the wife of MR. DAVID CLARK of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Monday, the 5th inst., at Woodside, near Sharon, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Canon Ramsay, M.A., CLEMENT BEATSON CLARK, Esq., of Rotherham, Yorkshire, England, to MARY C. HOGABOOM, youngest daughter of J. C. Hogaboom, Esq

On the 7th inst., at the Manse, Newmarket, by the Rev. John Brown, MR. WILLIAM GAVIN to MISS NANCY HARMAN, both of the township of King.

At the residence of Mr. Thos. Bishop, on the 30th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Brown, MR. THOS. J. DALES to MISS LOUISA W. BISHOP, all of Newmarket.

DIED.

Suddenly, in Newmarket, on the 3rd inst., MR. THOMAS FARDY, aged 50 years.

At King, on the 6th instant, MR. WM. CANE, aged 75 years.

NEWMARKET MARKETS.

October 7, 1868.

Flour ℔ barrel	$5 50	@	$6 00
Fall Wheat ℔ bushel	1 10	@	1 25
Spring Wheat ℔ bushel	1 00	@	1 05
Oats ℔ bushel	0 00	@	0 43
Peas ℔ bushel	0 00	@	0 80
Barley ℔ bushel	1 28	@	1 30
Beef ℔ 100 lbs	5 00	@	6 50
Dressed Hogs ℔ 100 lbs	0 00	@	0 00
Sheep, each	3 00	@	4 50
Lambs, each	1 75	@	2 25
Hides, ℔ 100 lbs	0 00	@	5 50
Sheepskins, each	0 00	@	0 40
Potatoes ℔ bushel	0 00	@	0 37
Green Apples ℔ bushel	0 00	@	0 40
Butter ℔ ℔	0 00	@	0 25
Cheese ℔ ℔	0 12	@	0 15
Eggs per dozen	0 00	@	0 15

TORONTO MARKETS.

October 6, 1868.

Flour ℔ barrel	$5 15	@	$5 25
Midge Proof ℔ bushel	1 17	@	1 18
Fall Wheat ℔ bushel	0 00	@	1 25
Spring Wheat ℔ bushel	0 00	@	1 15
Oats ℔ bushel	0 00	@	0 50
Barley ℔ bushel	1 36	@	1 38
Peas ℔ bushel	0 00	@	0 90
Dressed Hogs ℔ 100 lbs	0 00	@	0 00
Butter fresh ℔ ℔	0 20	@	0 21
Butter tub ℔ ℔	0 18	@	0 20
Eggs ℔ doz	0 13	@	0 14

Special Notice.

SARSAPARILLIAN,
Pareira Brava.

Newly Discovered Virtues—Hidden for 300 Years—the Discovery of the True Virtues of the Roots—Brought to Light and made Manifest in

Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

By a new process recently discovered by Dr. Radway, for obtaining the active properties from vegetable substances.

SARSAPARILLIAN,
PAREIRA BRAVA,

Associated with other newly discovered Roots, enters into the composition of RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT; secures a remedial agent, that cures all forms of Chronic, Scrofulous, Skin Glandular, Kidney, Bladder and Uterine Diseases, by communicating its curative, reparative and fruitful efficacy, through the BLOOD, SWEAT and URINE.

The ordinary Sarsaparilla decoctions and Syrups are mere washes, compaired with the Sarsaparillian of the Resolvent. It is a well known fact that Sarsaparilla as ordinarily prepared either as officinally or as a proprietary remedy, never possessed the confidence of medical men, and all the reputation it enjoyed was deemed by well informed Chemists, Physicians, and medical writers, to be due to other remedial agents associated with it.

The true curative virtues of the Sarsaparilla for 300 years has laid hidden in the Crystaline principle of the Root, under Dr. RADWAY'S New Process, SARSAPARILLIAN is secured and brought to light, and associated with other ingredients, it fulfils the most extravagant expectations and views of men. One ounce of Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian contains more of the curative principle than ten pounds of the extracts from the crude roots, as prepared officinally or in the popular advertised Sarsaparillas.

PAREIRA BRAVA.—Another of the ingredients of the Radway's Resolvent, held in high estimation by the most eminent medical men of Europe, South America and the United States, as the best remedial agent, for the diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Uterus, and as a lithontriptic for dissolving Calculi, as a curative for Jaundice, Rheumatism, Leucorrhœa, etc.; since 1868 has never been properly prepared. Under Dr. Radway's process, the Glasapaline principle of this valuable Root is secured, and associated with Sarsaparillian and other ingredients in the Resolvent, makes it a perfect cure in every form of disease of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs—Dropsey, Gravel, Incontinence, or Stoppage of Water, Diabetes, or Urinary Diarrhœas, and every kind of weakening, irritating, or purulent discharge, not proper to mention in an advertisement, is rapidly cured by this remedy.

So quick does the Resolvent enter the circulation, that it may be detected in the Urine in ten minutes after it has been taken. In many cases it has secured a free discharge of water—in cases where Catheters were formerly used. Is not this a blessing?

BUCHU, Turpentine Jumpers, Gin, Copaibe, Cubebs, and other direct Diuretics, are in many cases hurtful. In Diabeates, Urinary Diarrhœas, Catarrh of the Bladder, Dropsey, and in weakness or ulceration of the Kidneys, are innocuous to use as a continued remedy, and should never be given unless under the supervision of a Physician, as the strain these direct remedies may produce on the Kidneys may, in the course of a few hours, require Opiates, to change or modify their action; this fact is self-evident to any medical man, a compensating Remedy like the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, is the true remedy to use in these cases. Even as a diuretic,

PAREIRA BRAVA,

as prepared by Dr. Radway, and one of the ingredients of the Resolvent, is as superior to all forms of Buchu, etc., as rich cream is to watered milk.

Let all suffering from unnatural drains from the system—caused either by self-abuse, depraved habit of body, bad blood, impure association, weakness of the genital organs, or Skin Diseases, Scrofula, uncured Secondary Disease, Syphiloid Ulcers, Chronic Disease—or from Consumption of the Lungs, as well as degeneration of the Kidneys—or Chronic Disease of the Liver, Spleen, etc., commence at once the use of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT. It commences its work of purification at once; it repairs the waste of the body, with new and healthy material. It restores functional harmony to every organ in the system, and secures the natural secretions of the proper constituents of each. Persons have been cured and have children now living that were deemed incurable, created, by self-abuse, etc., through the use of this remedy. Ask for Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian, or Renovating Resolvent. PRICE: $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

JOHN RADWAY, M.D.,
439 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

*** As the former agents for R. R. R., Relief, &c., are putting up preparations under an infringement of our Trade Mark, we notify all parties wanting the genuine R. R. R. Remedies to go only to Mr. C. H. Simpson, our only authorized agent in Newmarket. 41-2

New Advertisements.

Astray.

CAME into the premises of the subscriber, in the 4th Con. North Gwillimbury, on or about September 20th, a HEIFER. The owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take her away.

DAVID CLARK.
October 2, 1868. 42-3p

JOHN BENTLEY,
Chemist & Druggist
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT, &c.,

HAS received a fresh supply of Wines and Liquors, consisting in part of

Whiskeys, Foreign and Domestic;
Hennessey's French Brandy;
Sandeman's Old Port Wine;
Cramp & Suter's Sherry Wine;
De Kuyper's Holland Gins;
Bottled Porter, Blood's Guinness' Bottled Ales, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All Liquors are warranted pure, and notwithstanding the recent advance in duty, will be sold at reasonable prices by the quart, barrel or dozen.

Dye Stuffs Cheap and of Best Quality.

FRESH GROCERIES.

Teas unequalled for Purity, Strength, and Flavour.

A large assortment of

Cigars, Fine Tobaccoes, Pipes, &c., &c., &c., Cheap for Cash.

*** Remember the Store—Sign of the Bronze Mortar, near the Post Office, Main Street, Newmarket.

October 7 1868, 42-tf

Notice.

PARTIES are hereby cautioned not to take or negotiate for a note of $30, against John Dallyn, drawn in favour of John Raferty or bearer, and last in possession of Henry Keller, as the same was paid on the 15th of June, 1868, since which time note has been missing.

JOHN DALLYN.
October 1, 1868. 42-3p

Valuable Property in Lemonville for Sale.

UNDER a power contained in a mortgage to be produced at the time of sale, will be sold by public auction, by Andrew Henderson, at his auction rooms, Yonge street, Toronto, on Saturday, 31st October, 1868, the north-east corner of Lot Number eight, in the sixth Concession of the Township of Whitchurch, containing two and a quarter acres more or less. There is a rough-cast house on the premises suitable for a country store.

For terms and conditions of sale, apply to the auctioneer, or the undersigned, in whose hands are the title deeds.

McMURRAY & RAE,
Solicitors, Toronto.
October 6, 1868. 42-4

NEWMARKET
DRUG STORE.

A CAREFULLY and well-selected Stock of Goods always on hand comprising:

DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
PATENT MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
HAIR, NAIL AND TOOTH BRUSHES,
TOILET SOAPS,
SPONGES, TOOTH POWDERS,
HAIR DYES, HAIR OILS,
Trusses, Bandages, Shoulder Braces, Syringes,
FEEDING BOTTLES, BREAST PUMPS, &C., &C.

Horse and Cattle Medicines.

Horse Balls, Horse Blisters, English Condition Powders, Black Oils, Gargling Oils, Miller's Sheep Tick Destroyer, &c.

DYE STUFFS.

Cochineal, Solution Tin, Madder, Logwood, &c., &c., &c.

Wilson's Itch Ointment, a certain cure in five dressings.

Soluble Cayenne Pepper, in bottles at 20 cents each.

Fine Fresh Cod Liver Oil.

Pancreatic Emulsion, the great English Remedy for Consumption.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Recipes Carefully Prepared.

To Farmers, Trappers and others.

JAMES' TRAPPERS FRIEND!

The most effectual Scent for enticing all kinds of wild animals, vermin, &c., prepared only by J. James, and sold at the Newmarket Drug Store. Price 50 cents per bottle.

Newmarket, October 7, 1868. 42-y

N. PEARSON,
DENTIST,

EVER grateful for past favours, takes this opportunity of informing his friends and the public in general that he is about opening an office in Newmarket,

OVER Dr. HACKETT'S NEW DRUG STORE,

Fitted up with an eye to comfort and convenience. The best material always used and

*** *All Work Warranted.*

*** N. Pearson, Dentist, is prepared to administer the Nitrous Oxide Gas—Protoxide of Nitrogen—commonly called Laughing Gas, for the painless extraction of teeth, which is now universally recomended as being the best thing out for the purpose. It is as effectual as an anæsthetic as Chloroform or ether, without the danger or nauseous after effects of either.

Office up stairs. Entrance—the hall door south of Dr. Hackett's Drug Store.

May 20, 1866. 22-tf

BAZAAR.

THE Ladies of Sharon intend holding a Bazaar in the Store adjoining Messrs. Burk and Harrison's, Newmarket, on

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
OCTOBER 13 & 14, 1868,

To aid in erecting an English Church in the above village, when a large number of

USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL ARTICLES!

Will be offered for sale at moderate prices.

Refreshments at all Hours.

THE SHARON SILVER BAND

Has been engaged to enliven the proceedings.

Any persons feeling disposed to contribute to the above, will forward the same to Mrs. Carry, of Holland Landing, or to Mrs. Thos. Selby and Mrs. Stokes, of Sharon.

September 30, 1868. 41-1

Volunteers, Attention!

No. 5 COMP'Y, 12TH YORK BATTALION.

THIS Company will parade for drill at the Armoury, every Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock, until further notice.

By order. A. BOULTBEE,
Captain.
Newmarket, August 25, 1868. 36-tf

JUST PUBLISHED,
ANALYTICAL AND PRACTICAL
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
AUTHORIZED EDITION.

PRICE - - - - - - 50 CENTS.

ADAM MILLER, Publisher,
62, King Street, Toronto.
Toronto, August 5, 1868. 33-3

Farm for Sale or to Rent.

THAT well-known farm, the property of Dr. J. J. Hunter, is now offered for sale cheap. It is composed of part of Lot No. 2, in the 4th Concession of the township of King, containing 180 acres, 110 of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. Buildings good. If not sold within ten days it will be rented for a term of years.

Inquire of Dr. J. J. Hunter, or of the firm of Campbell & Lount, Newmarket, or at the office of this paper.

Newmarket, Sept. 21, 1868. 40-3

Buggy for Sale.

A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE-SEATED BUGGY, Cheap for Cash.

W. TRENT,
At Souter & Trent's.
Newmarket, June 16, 1868. 26-tf

NEWMARKET
STOVE, TIN,
HARDWARE & IRON WAREHOUSE

WE would respectfully call the attention of the general public to read the following, worthy the attention of all purchasers:

SYKES & ELVIDGE'S

Is the only place where you can get a first-class article, and value for your money.

OUR STOVES

Are acknowled by the Riding to be the heaviest, most durable and cheapest in the market. They are all warranted and guaranteed to be

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND STRENGTH

To any manufactured. We would beg to caution you that want stoves against buying those that are got up entirely for sale and not for durability, as you don't know what you are getting when you buy these spurious, wafer articles that are got up entirely for sale and are dear at any price. Our

THIMBLE SKEINS

Are also of superior quality, and for strength and finish are second to none now manufactured. Our

CUTLERY AND PLATFD GOODS

Are also the best value in the Dominion. Don't forget to call on us, as we can give you half a dozen knives and forks for 25 cents and upwards. Our

JACK KNIVES AND SPOONS

Are known to be the best and cheapest in Newmarket, and together with the Stoves and Tinware, excel everything in the market for

SUPERIOR QUALITY, STRENGTH, FINISH AND CHEAPNESS,

Leaving competition in the shade. And to you

BLACKSMITHS,

We are receiving, and have on the way for you, 40 tons of

THE GENUINE CROWN BRAND OF BAND, HOOP, ROD AND BAR IRON,

Together with a large and splendid stock of Cast, German, Sleigh-shoe, and other Steels, which we will sell to you as usual, at figures more satisfactory than anywhere else. And to all you

CHOPPERS

We have an article for you in the Axe line that your hemlock knots won't make the least impression on the edge of them, as they are of the celebrated Burrell manufacture, and all guaranteed to be I X L. Our

HAND, CROSSCUT, AND DRAG SAWS

Are also the best value in Newmarket, and stand unsurpassed for superior temper, finish, and superiority over all others offered to purchasers. And to you,

FARMERS AND PAINTERS,

We have for you the genuine Scotch Lead, and are sole agents here for that article. Our

PAINTS AND OILS

Are of Blundell & Spence's superior manufacture, and are too well known to need further qualification. And to you,

SPORTSMEN,

We have for you some very superior Traps, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Shot, Powder, Caps, and everything in the Ammunition line that is required to capture the game; together with a large and splendid assortment of all kinds of goods belonging to the Hardware trade, and we would say to all you who need such articles to call and see us before you buy, as without further caution it will prove largely beneficial to all of you.

Respectfully soliciting an early and speculating call from all of you,

We, remain, yours respectfully,
SYKES & ELVIDGE.

COAL OIL IS STILL FLOWING.

Newmarket, October 7, 1868. 1-tf

BRITISH WAREHOUSE!

NEWMARKET AND SUTTON.

68.] NEW FALL GOODS. [68.

WM. & A. B. ORR

Will this week show the First

NEW FALL GOODS!

And continue to receive

WEEKLY ADDITIONS THROUGHOUT THE SEASON.

Call and See

OUR SILKS, DRESS GOODS!

French Rapps, Pareppa Cloths, Lyons Brocades,

PRINTS, COTTONS, SHEETINGS, TOWELINGS,

DAMASKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES, &c., &c.

Gentlemen, see our Fine Stock of

Cloths! Cloths! Cloths! Cloths!

Imported direct, which stand unsurpassed.

We will also show a Good Stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

Neat, Stylish and Durable. We have now secured the services of two *first* First Class Cutters, and can guarantee a Perfect Fit. We will show the

Largest, Best and Cheapest Stock of Boots and Shoes!

Ever brought to this part. Together with a choice lot of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES!

You will save Thirty Per Cent. (30 per cent.) by buying at ORRS' CASH STORE.

*** We again thank our friends and customers for their very liberal patronage bestowed to us.

Newmarket and Sutton, September 2, 1869. (1-tf) WILLIAM ORR, ARCHIBALD ORR.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS!

BURK & HARRISON,

Beg to announce to their friends and customers that they have imported direct from

GLASGOW, MANCHESTER,

AND OTHER MARKETS,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF STAPLE AND

FANCY DRESS GOODS!

AS THESE GOODS WERE BOUGHT FOR CASH,

And Imported Direct, we are prepared and will offer

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES!

To those buying from us.

SIGN OF THE BIG T.

At the sign of the Big T a

NEW STOCK OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE HOOP SKIRTS.

BURK & HARRISON.

Newmarket, May 6, 1868. 20-tf

FLOUR, FEED
GENERAL GROCERY AND
Provision Store!

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

HARRIS & CULVERWELL

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have purchased the

ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE

—OF—

SOUTER & TRENT,

And intend keeping a choice stock of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

WINES, SPIRITS,

HAMS, PROVISIONS,

And everything required by families in general, which they will sell at the

Very Lowest Prices for Cash.

BUTTER, EGGS,

AND OTHER

FARM PRODUCE

Taken in exchange for Goods.

FLOUR, BRAN, OATS,

And other Feed, always on hand.

Newmarket, Sept. 16, 1868. 39-tf

Card.

SOUTER & TRENT, in returning thanks to their friends and the public in general, beg to acquaint them that they have sold out the whole of their stock of Groceries, Wines and Spirits to Messrs. Harris & Culverwell, who will continue the business in the present stand.

Newmarket, Sept. 16, 1868. 39-tf

Lamp Mats, Carriage Mats,

BIRD CAGES,
FLOWER VASES, WALKING CANES,
WINDOW-BLIND PAPER,

And numerous other varieties, constantly receiving, at

BINNS' VARIETY STORE.
Newmarket, June 10, 1868. 25

For Sale or to Rent,

A FARM, near Newmarket, 150 Acres cleared. For further particulars apply at this office.

March 24, 1868. 14-tf

CANADIAN NATIONAL SERIES
—OF—
READING BOOKS!

Authorized by the Council of Public Instruction of Ontario.

FIRST BOOK, with 31 illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth. Five cents.

FIRST BOOK—2nd Part, 54 illustrations, strongly bound in limp cloth. Ten cents.

SECOND BOOK, 56 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Twenty cents.

THIRD BOOK, 41 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Thirty cents.

FOURTH BOOK, 45 illustrations, strongly bound in cloth boards. Forty cents.

FIFTH BOOK, 50 illustrations, strongly boun in cloth boards. Fifty cents.

G. M. BINNS,
Courier Office.
Newmarket, Feb. 27, 1868. 10-tf

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE IN THE WORLD:

Dr. JODIN'S FRENCH COUGH LEVERS

SHOULD be resorted to in all cases of Brochitis, Hoarseness, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Shortness of Breath, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs.

They are recommended with confidence to Ministers, School teachers, public Speakers, Singers, Auctioneers, &c. The Levers have been thoroughly tested in practice, and without a doubt, are better than any similar medicine yet introduced to the public.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

Halifax, N. S., Nov. 16, 1867.

I have given Dr. Jodin's French Cough Levers a full trial, and have little hesitation in saying that for a relief from hoarseness and sore throat, I much prefer them to either Bryan's or Brown's.

T. W. CASEY,
Lecturer to the R. W. G. L. of I. O. of G. Templars.

Napanee, November 28, 1867.

I have used Dr. Jodin's French Cough Levers with great satisfaction and can confidently say, after testing them for weeks in special services, that I think them better than any other.

JOHN S. CLARKE, *Wesleyan Minister.*

Toronto, February 28, 1868.

I have used Dr. Jodin's French Cough Levers with great comfort before and after speaking. Some of my friends tried them also, and there is but one opinion, viz:- they are invaluable to singers and public speakers. I consider your Levers the best remedy in the world for hoarseness and throat disorders. Please send me one box more.

THOMAS MCMURRAY,
Agent and Lecturer of the "Canadian Temperance Alliance."

*** These Levers are prepared with the greatest care, as to cleanliness, being entirely free from gritty substances.

BLAKELY'S VERMIFUGE CANDIES.

They are justly celebrated for the expulsion of worms from children, and contain only vegetable ingredients. The most wonderful cures have been effected by them, and they excel all others at present known.

My child, fifteen months old, passed 82 worms after taking your worm candies, all the large size from six to thirteen inches long.

MRS. ANNA WABSON, *Napanee, Ont.*

MR. JAMES BLAKELY,

Dear Sir—I have tried your Vermifuge Candies several times and found them the best ever made to expel worms; besides they are so pleasant to the taste that the most delicate child will take them willingly.

BENONI BRIGGS, *Napanee.*

*** *Mothers make one trial.*

For sale at Bentley's, Souter & Co.'s, and C. H. Simpson's, Newmarket, and all Druggists throughout the Dominion.

March 17, 1868. 13-1

(Continued from first page.)

ror, I waited the coming stroke. I heard it once more breaking through the bushes; but it never reached me—no, thank Heaven! that terrible night was over for me at last. The cry again arose of 'The sodgers—the murthering redcoats!' It was followed by the quick gallop of horses and the discharge of several guns. The man so nearly being my murderer was not too intoxicated but that he heard it as well as I; and turning, the red light showing his pale face, he fled in an opposite direction. As the consciousness that I was at last safe came over me, I fell back insensible to the ground.

"On coming to, the first sound that met my ears was my brother's voice calling me by name. I was weak and sick from loss of blood, which I still felt trickling down my leg; but I managed to drag myself up, and give a low cry in response.

"It was heard, and soon I was in his arms, being carried to Mary's cottage, for Dunmeath was a heap of burning ruins.

"Ethel had indeed been almost stifled, but was speedily brought round again, while I laid for six weeks in a delirous fever. When I recovered, my dears, my hair was as white as you see it now."

"Poor, poor Aunt Martha, how you must have suffered!" said Lucie, gently caressing Aunt Martha's hand in her affectionate way.

"Thank Heaven they did not find you," I added, "and that the wretches were deprived of all their intended victims! But how did Uncle Herbert escape?"

"He fortunately, met the soldiers whom Phelim had fetched to help me. But his wife, naturally enough, would not hear of living longer at Dunmeath, so when it was rebuilt they let it, and went to the South of France. It was well they did so, for sad time came upon Ireland afterwards. But, come, my story seems to have cast a gloom over you all. Let me ring for the lamp."

Aunt Martha's recital of the awful night which had caused her hair to turn gray so soon, had indeed greatly affected us, especially myself, who could not divest my mind of it the entire evening. So vividly did it impress itself on my memory that, on going to my own room before retiring to rest, I committed it to writing; then, that Aunt Martha should not see it, I hid it away in my desk. There it remained for years, while vast changes took place in our family, among which were dear Aunt Martha's death and my marriage. The story, owing to domestic concerns, was almost forgotten by me, when one day my eldest son, while looking for something in my desk, came across the manuscript. He asked my permission to read it, and, having done so, uttered the old saying that "truth is stranger than fiction," adding, if I would touch it up a little, he would get it published.

I laughed at his ambitious views for his mother to appear in print; but gave into his whim, with little belief that he could fulfil his words and the above is the result. I only hope that its readers may feel even half as interested in Aunt Martha's trial as were her nieces when she related it on that autumn evening. E.W.P.

The British Channel.

The navigation of the British Channel is fraught with many perils. Its rugged, lock-bound coasts, its shifting sands, the sudden gales that lash to madness its confined waves, the great billows surged so wildely from the heaving bosom of the Atlantic, the iron-girt cliffs and headlands, jutting their bold promontories far beyond the coast; the solitary lighthouse, casting its warning rays into the pitchy darkness; all contribute to give a peculiar aspect of danger and desolation to this "wild channel of waters." Many and many a fine ship that has braved successfully the storms of the ocean succumbs to the tempests of the channel. The treacherous Goodwins have engulfed hundreds of human souls, and empires of commercial riches; and there those souls still lie, at one moment boiling with the disturbed motion of the raging waters, at another serving for the carpet of a dancing party of summer ramblers.

Afar off from the sea, the South Foreland lighthouses present themselves. The far-famed cliffs of Dover, and the distant town itself, with its towering old castle, are visible; the little Bay of St. Margaret nestles close by, while Deal, Pegwell Bay, and Ramsgate, are to be seen in the distance; the cliffs themselves are patched with verdure; every here and there masses upon the shore point upwards to rugged hollows whence they have fallen; the beach, steeply inclined, rests against the cliff, and the sea, limpid and pure, rolls gently upon the stones on breaking, and makes a murmuring, slumberous sort of noise.

But when old ocean is not in so amiable a mood, how altered is the scene. The billows dash tumultuously against the white cliffs; the beach roars angrily, as the waves rush upon it; the isolated masses of chalk roll stubbornly about, too weak to resist, but too heavy to yield easily, and the foam repelled from their sides ascends high to the summit of the cliffs—a white, cold, careering cloud—while a crest of broken foam hides the dark surface of the mad waters. We have often observed the sun break through, and shine upon such a scene as this; and then, indeed, the wildness is very beautiful; the foam glistens, the crested waves shine boldly into light, the mist reflects the sun, and the two lighthouses throw back the beams from their great glass windows, and perhaps a solitary ship labours through it all, with only her storm sails set, while a distant crest of foam, and a wild roar, tell of the dangerous Goodwins, heaving tumultuously and asking for their prey.

Gibraltar.

This important stronghold of Great Britain (which is kept up in the time of peace at the annual expense of £200,000) is a rocky promontory, from 1,200 to 1,400 feet above the level of the sea at the southern extremity of the Spanish province of Andalusia, at the entrance from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, on a strait about fifteen miles across. It is seven or eight miles in length, from north to south, and, in the widest part, not half a mile in breadth. It is everywhere precipitous, and in some parts perpendicular. Nature and art have conspired to make it an impregnable fortress. The great works are on the western front. The other sides, from their shape, bid complete defiance to attack. The name is formed from the Arabic words *Gibel al Tarif* (the height, or rock of Tarif), since Tarif Abenzaca, the general of the Caliph Walid, at the time of the irruption of the Arabs into Spain (A.D. 711), landed at the foot of this rock (known as the *Calpe* of antiquity), where he took the town of Heraclea. This town undoubtedly owed its name to the story that this rock, and the corresponding African promontory, were called by Hercules his *pillars*, to indicate the termination here of his various adventures. This fortification has a numerous garrison. It was taken from the Arabians by Ferdinand, King of Castile, in 1302. In 1333, they retook it, and were finally deprived of it in 1462, by Henry IV. The upper wall of the Moorish castle, upon the north side of the the rock, which was surrounded by a triple wall, in the Moorish fashion, has been suffered to remain to protect the town against artillery upon the landward side. The site of the lowest wall is occupied by the large battery, which was erected to protect the gate upon the north; that of the second, or middle wall, is occupied by private warehouses. The German engineer, Speckel, of Strasburgh, in the reign of the Emperor Charles V., substituted, for the old Moorish fortifications, works in the European style. In the war of the Spanish succession, the Spaniards were obliged to surrender this fortress, August 4, 1704, to the British Admiral Rooke, and Prince George of Darmstadt, who appeared unexpectedly before this fortress in May of the same year. King Philip of Aujou caused it to be attacked on the land side, October 12, 1704, with 10,000 men, at a point where the fortification is connected with the main land by a narrow, sandy neck, so fortified by the British that the Spaniards called the works *puerta de fuego* (the gate of fire). At the same time, Gibraltar was blockaded by sea by Admiral Poyes, with twenty-four sail of vessels. Just when it was reduced to extremity, it received assistance from the British and Dutch fleet, under Admiral Leake. The blockade by land continued without any results, till the conclusion of the peace of Utrecht, in 1716. Since this time, nothing has been omitted by Great Britain to render this fortress absolutely impregnable.

Westminster Abbey.

In one respect Westminster Abbey stands alone among the buildings of the world. As time rolled on, a fresh nucleus of life—or, rather, of death—has been formed within it, a new combination produced, a large ramification thrown out. First, it was only kings who found their last home within its sacred walls; then nobles and ministers of state; and last, the true great ones of the land, whose valor saved, or whose genius enriched it.

The Abbey, as everybody knows, owes its origin to the piety of Edward the Confessor, of whom a very full description has been given by his contemporaries; and this is the portrait which Dean Stanley has compiled from their materials:—His appearance was such as no one could forget. It was almost that of an Albino. His full, flush, rose-red cheeks strangely contrasted with the milky whiteness of his waving hair and beard. His eyes were always fixed upon the ground. There was a kind of magic charm in the thin, white hands and his long, transparent fingers, which not unnaturally led to the belief that there resided in them a healing power of stroking away the diseases of his subjects. His manners presented a singular mixture of gravity and levity. Unusually affable and gentle, so as to make even a refusal look like an acceptance, he burst forth at times into a fury which showed that the old Bersiker was not dead within him. Austere as were his habits, he sometimes startled his courtiers by peals of boisterous laughter, for which they or he could not account, by some curious vision which had crossed his mind without their knowledge. His time was almost equally divided between devotional exercises and hunting. He would spend hours in church, and then again days together in hawking and cheering on his hounds.

When in exile in Normandy, Edward had thrown himself on the protection of his favourite saint, St. Peter, and swore that if his affairs succeeded he would make a pilgrimage to the apostle's grave in Rome; and when he came to the throne he announced his intention of proceeding thither. But his great council would not let him leave the kingdom, far less risk the perils of the Roman brigands, who, it seems, have been by far the most permanent institution in Italy; so a deputation was sent to the Pope to beg a release from his vow. The release came on the condition that he should found a monastery; and accordingly the "Collegiate Church or Abbey of St. Peter" was founded, which is much more commonly known as Westminster Abbey. When Edward died, he was of course laid in this temple of his own creation, attired in his own royal habiliments, his crown upon his head, a crucifix of gold with a golden chain round his neck, and the pilgrim's ring on his hand: and there, we are well assured, his dust reposes to this day.

Proverbs.

So light another's candle, as not to extinguish your own.

What kindness you do, do it seasonably; and let those you cannot grant be supplied with fair and civil expressions.

It is much safer to be ignorant of secrets which are difficult and dangerous to be kept, than to know them.

Afford others the same indulgence you would wish to receive.

If we had no faults ourselves, we should not take such pleasure in observing those of others.

Talk not of other's business, but beware of whom you talk, to whom, of what, and where.

EURIPIDES was wont to say silence was an answer to a wise man; but we seem to have greater occasion for it in our dealings with unreasonable persons; for men of breeding and sense will be satisfied with reason and fair words.

VARIETIES.

MANY are great because their associates are small.

OCCUPATION is one of the pleasures of Paradise, and we cannot be happy without it.

REWARD a good servant well; and rather get quit of a bad one than disquiet thyself with him.

NARROWNESS of mind is often the cause of obstinacy; we do not easily believe beyond what we see.

AT a fire in Eutaw, Ga., a child was caught under a falling beam, and held until its left arm was consumed to its elbow.

THE sale of meat has fallen off nearly one-half on account of the reports about diseased cattle and hogs. The vegetarians are in the ascendant.

A COUPLE of girls, about fifteen years old, were driving home some cows, in Lakeville, Minn., a few days ago, when a thunder shower came up, and one of the girls was struck dead by lightning, while the other who was close by her side escaped unharmed.

THE Hudson River Railroad Company is erecting in New York a freight station to be 438 feet long and 405 feet wide. It will thus cover a lot containing 176,314 square feet. It will be three stories high. It will be ornamented outside with statues of Commodore Vanderbilt and others.

RUNOUS ECONOMY.—A farmer in Ohio, being to stingy to use grease enough on his threshing machine, the friction caused it to take fire, and the fire communicating to the chaff and straw, spread to the wheat stacks and to the barn, and resulted in a loss of about $1300 worth of property.

IT is the fashion to denounce the extravagance in dress manifested by women nowadays; but men are, it would appear, not altogether free from blame on that score, and there are now to be seen in a shop window of the Rue Richelieu men's shirts marked 2,500f. to 3,000f. (£100 to £120) the dozen.

A LADY and gentleman, with their very little girl, were looking into a shop window in Paris. To their surprise and horror, as they moved to go away, it was found that an expert thief had cut and made off with the magnificent crop of golden hair worn by the young Miss. Harvest begins early in France.

A SHOEMAKER'S wife, named Bartineau, living near Limoges, in France, strangled her husband while he was asleep, cut his body in pieces, and then for four days went through the woods and lanes near the place scattering bits of her husband's corpse, in order to dispose of it so as to avoid detection, but failed to conceal her horrible crime.

IT is reported that a fresh attack against Rome is imminent. It is said that Cattabeni is at Sora with a considerable force of Garibaldians; that Canzio, Garibaldi's son-in-law is recruiting volunteers in Genoa, and proposes to march; and that Menotti meditates a descent upon a point of the Pontifical coast. Garibaldi has resigned his seat in Parliament.

EARLY RISING.—There is no time spent so stupidly as that which inconsiderate people pass in a morning, between sleeping and waking. He who is up may be at work, or amusing himself; he who is asleep, is receiving the refreshment necessary to fit him for action; but the hours spent in dozing and slumbering are wasted without pleasure or profit. The sooner you leave your bed the seldomer you will be confined to it.

MR. J. O'FARREL, advocate, writes a letter to the Quebec *Chronicle*, stating that if, unfortunately, the obstruction placed on the Grand Trunk railroad, to attempt the life of Mr. O'Reilly, be traced home to any countryman of his, he will withdraw from the defence of Whelan and other Irish prisoners at once, and from Irish affairs for ever. He thinks the rumour that the obstruction was intended for Mr. O'Reilly's life is erroneous.

A WONDERFUL BARLEY STALK.—Mr. James Simpson of Lot No. 11, 2nd Con. Downie, brought to our office last week one of the most productive barley stalks that it has ever been our lot to examine, or ever to hear tell of. It grew in an onion bed, and Mr. Simpson, observing something extraordinary about the stalk when it was quite young, carefully nurtured it by giving water and proper attendance. From the main stalk there grew out thirty-six separate stems, and when this was harvested and thrashed out, no less than one thousand and seven grains of fine plump barley were counted.—*Stratford Herald.*

THE Melbourne *Age* has the following:—Sheep at 5d. each is extraordinary even for this colony. A flock of 18,000, however, were disposed of at that price the other day. The sheep had been discovered at Lake Condell, infected with scab. The inspector applied to the supposed owner, when he repudiated ownership of the sheep, and stated they belonged to another party. The second person also denied that the sheep were his; and, as some legal differences stood in the way of any one claiming them, the inspector had no other recourse but to offer them for sale, when the proceeds might be applied to paying the fines which had accrued by reason of their being effected with scab. They were put up for sale in lots of five hundred each, the first being sold at 8d. each, and subsequent lots at 5d. each. They were afterwards resold to various parties at 11d. per head.

A TOTAL ECLIPSE IN 1869.—Prof. S. V. White writes to a New York paper of a total eclipse of the sun which is to occur in August, 1869. His notes of the track of the locality, calculated fifteen years ago, are as follows: The sun will rise eclipsed in the interior of Siberia, on the morning of August 7th, 1869, whence the shadow will move in a northeasterly direction; then, turning eastwardly and south-westwardly, will pass over Behring's Straits and Northern Alaska about noon, local time. Thence, moving across part of British North America, it will enter the United States in Montana, between two and three o'clock, p.m., local time. Moving thence across Western Nebraska, it will pass diagonally through Ohio, passing over Sioux city, Des Moines and Keokuk about five o'clock. Thence it will pass still to the southeast, over Jacksonville, Illinois, across Southern Indiana, Central Kentucky, Eastern Tennessee, into and across North Carolina, and will touch the sea coast in Palmico Sound; and it will finally leave the earth not far from the Bermudas. It will be visible in all parts of the United States, and total over a belt about one hundred miles wide along the line just indicated, the sun being hid more than four minutes.

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